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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## THEY ARE FINDING OUT.

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATS BOYCOTTING "APPEAL TO REASON (!)"

**Their "Humanitarian and Sentimental" Leg Having Been Well Pulled, They Learn the Justice of S. L. P. Warnings and Teachings—One More Instance in "Exploiting Socialism."**

NEW WATHCOM, Wash., Jan. 16.—Wow! Give us harmony! The returns of the late general election from Seattle, where the party of "National Conventions," "Executive Boards," "Moneymaking Martyrs," decoy ducks, grafters and parasites, "Borers from Within," "Pure and Simpledom," prove that the most of the 1,906 votes that they got in the State of Washington were "Repeal of Reason" readers, none of whom could tell a sound Socialist principle from a touch of Mark Hanna's delicate paw to save them from being hanged.

And now, the "Bogus Article" (S. D. P.) of the State of Washington, or Fairhaven or John Cloak is boycotting (think of that) the principal cause of the nine per cent of the million votes that they were going to get; the "very best propaganda paper that you can get," the original, only and greatest "Appeal to Treason" on earth!

But why? Oh, mamma! Why did you let me go out to swim?

Was it because the "Treason Spreader's" "very bestness" had deteriorated? Oh, dear, no! Its "very bestness" is as good as it ever was. The Bogus (S. D. P.) is not looking for anything better in that line. It was a simple little manifestation of the law of self-interest that worked its way into the realm of "Broadness" and "Tolerance." It got started this way:

The Bogus (S. D. P.) of the State of Washington concluded that it needed an organ. So it pulled the legs of its dupes and started the "Socialist(?)" which must get readers somehow. Now the "Treason Spreader" had a few hundred "subs" in the State of Washington, and if the "One Hoss" would be so kind as to furnish a list of them to the "Socialist(?)" it could find readers for its sample copies at least. (Tableau!)

The idea! It was such a shock to the disinterested self-interest of the "One Hoss" that it threw him into a convulsive fit that compelled the "printers" to shut down and delayed the campaign edition of the "Treason Spreader" so that it did not reach the dupes, who paid for it, before election, as was intended.

When his nerves recovered stability enough: he gave orders to get that "would you be so kind" out of the office, while the "printers" crew gathered in close to help steady his shattered system while he dictated substantially as follows:

"To 'The Socialist':

"As most of MY readers are not Socialists, it would be a breach of good faith, for me, to allow Socialist papers to be imposed upon them.

"J. A. WAYLAND."

What will John Cloak, who has been so busy ever since he wrecked Section Fairhaven, S. L. P., telling workingmen that the "Appeal" is the "very best Socialist propaganda paper that you can get," that he could not take time to find out what scientific Socialism is for his own benefit, do now? A "freak" is always a "crank" on propaganda(?); he is always more anxious about converting the other fellow than he is about getting himself right.

See here, Cloak! Is it not clear to you that this social-political question hinges on the control of the LABOR POWER OF THE WORKING CLASS which, in fact, is the paramount and only issue? That whoever controls that, controls humanity? That the SELF-INTEREST of those who now have control, will make them do anything in their power, from inciting mild hypocrisy rank treason and wholesale murder to consigning the whole working class to the eternal hell of perpetual ignorance? That there is no power on earth that should, could, or would stop and counteract their (the capitalist class') mad career, except the class-conscious solidarity of the working class, acting in the SELF-INTEREST of the working class, and nobody else? That it never will be done until they do it? That the man who never tried to help them has no right to say that they "won't" or "can't" do it, neither has he the right to say that he did help, and become a "Has-been" when he did not help right, or try to find out what the right way was? That in order to plant solidarity and adhesiveness in the ranks of the working class, it is necessary for all their friends to inform themselves on the science of class-interests, and then unite their force and knowledge along the line of the Class Struggle instinctively, as a salmon finds his native stream? That Socialism is nothing else, and means nothing else, but the SELF-EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS? That when the working class, as a whole, are united for final emancipation for their own collective and individual self-interest, all other classes and interests must submit to obliteration? That the political action of the intelligent wage-worker of to-day is to help blaze the line of the Class Struggle so that his fellow proletarians can see it, for which he must keep his ax sharp and clean from entanglements? That he must not mix up with people whose material affairs and actions show that they do not want the line of the Class Struggle clearly defined? That the man who tells the working class to look to any other class for emancipating assistance, or asks any other class to do anything for the working class is either a fool or a scoundrel who seeks to enervate the self-dependence of the working class to the extent of his influence? That there is no such thing as honest ignoramuses or clean filthy people? That while a man is not to be blamed for getting vermin or ignorance, he is to be let alone for keeping them? That the development of the class-consciousness of the working class is of such vast importance that it becomes a scientific necessity to keep stupidity and knavery out of the ranks of a working class political party, because it has everything to win and nohing but empty-handed manliness to depend upon, while a capitalist class party has everything to lose, and full-handed corruption to depend upon? And, finally, that in preparing for war it is not safe to put any dependence on those who are sitting on the fence between you and your enemy? Make yourself safe by counting them as his.

If these facts are not clear to you, you can improve your knowledge by learning that they were clear to the class-conscious workingmen. If you are still inclined to quibble and hair-splitting confusion, let me warn you that the term workingmen, in this connection, includes those champions of the working class who have been found true, from day to day, by the class struggle gauge (which instantly detects all crooks), and who, having been placed ten years ago at the helm by the S. L. P., have steadily headed her prow towards the beacon of the SELF-EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS, and kept the ship's head steady ever since. Immediately the ship of the S. L. P. began to push ahead. She crossed the straits of Populism while her bottom was still foul with humanitarian sentimentalism, and covered with barnacles, and her deck was still slimy with bourgeois molasses, and infested with parasites. Among the "Appeal to Reason (?)" was one. It was found to be run over with the vermin of ignorance and reeking with treason to the working class, a very worms' nest of corruption. It was promptly kicked overboard, and so promptly "rescued" by the pirate "Social Democratic" ship which was hovering in the vicinity to recruit her crew with the S. L. P. mutineers, who having rebelled against the ship cleaning, found their whole riff raff pack dumped overboard on JULY 10, 1899. The taking in of the crew by the "Social Democratic" ship was "proper and right," and becoming to a pirate craft.

In the meantime the "Treason Spreader" got a carload (?) of paper on deck, and climbed on top of it, and barked at the S. L. P. for "twenty-one days," and reported her "smashed," instead of which she had sailed out of its gaze, as the result of being relieved of her foul burden towards the ever-brightening star of the SELF-EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

But even a pirate has to show some regard for decency. So the "Social Democratic" ship found the "Treason Spreader's" crew to be "cold water Christians," and "iced beer atheists," a "very warm thing," and more than she could stand. She found that she, too, must clean ship or cease to exist. So the "Treason Spreader" is going to be kicked overboard once more.

Well, John Cloak, when a man puts in a couple of years, duping his fellow wage slaves by puffing as the "very best" a thing a that even a pirate cannot associate with, it is time for him to disguise himself, or move, or else clean up the wheels of his think-box, shake the stench of the Organized Scabbery off of himself, and get into the ranks with his nose closely and steadily following the line of the class struggle, where I hope to see you, before you wear yourself out in "Fakirdom," and become a useless "has been."

My heart aches for poor little Billy Daniels, who has hawked the "Treason Spreader" around Fairhaven by the bale, and slept with it ever since the naughty S. L. P. salted it.

Billy just knows, for sure, that the S. L. P. is "naughty," because he saw a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE one time (yes it did), the Rev. H. N. Casson, "who that had an article in it "abused" is a gentleman and a clergyman, shamefully."

Billy is a noble terrier, and I am afraid he will wear his nails and teeth out before he discovers that he is scratching at the wrong rat hole.

Then there is Charlie Wallace, one of the hardest workingmen in Fairhaven, whose "humanitarian sentimental" leg was pulled by the "Treason Spreader" for at least $125. What a pity it is that such men can be duped. Say, Wallace, kindly allow me to tell you that Socialism, like bookkeeping, must be learned from the best masters before it is of any use to you, or you can make it of any use to your fellow men. Men like you, who are always likely to be pressed for time, owe it to yourselves, first of all, to be accurate in your knowledge of anything that you allow yourselves to be connected with. A man who is anxious to help his fellows as you appear to be, needs to take the only paper in English, fit for a workingman to read, the Daily or Weekly PEOPLE, until he understands the science of CLASS INTERESTS, the CLASS STRUGGLE, and the theory of the SELF-EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS as REVEALED by Karl Marx, DEMONSTRATED by Frederick Engels, CLEARLY DEFINED by Jules Guesde.

(Continued on page 3.)

## TOBIN'S UNION LABEL.

### HOW IT IS USED AS AN AGENCY OF THE MANUFACTURER.

**Its Adoption Relieves Him of Advertising Expense and Labor Troubles—In Return the Manufacturer Acts as Cashier for Tobin.**

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 15.—The Tobin organization is working itself out in great style here. For some time attempts have been made to turn the Hathaway, Soule, and Harrington factory into a union concern, but until the firm itself took matters in hand all attempts have failed. Last November, Rufus A. Soule, a member of the firm was re-elected to his eighth term in the State Senate, and immediately after he cut wages down ten per cent. That was only a little indication of what could be done if an attempt was made.

Then Tobin came along, and having shown to the manufacturers the advantages of the union stamp, they at once informed their employees that it would be well for them to organize the shop into the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Nothing, however, was said relative to restoring the pay of which they had been robbed.

Tobin arrived in town, but he found an obstacle in his way. The men did not wish to be organized. Rumors had reached them of the methods pursued in organizing Donavan's factory in Lynn. They were aware that on the occasion of its organization, Tobin was instrumental in having several men discharged because they would not join his union. He had, nevertheless, capitulated to the Knights of Labor cutters, and has issued the stamp despite the fact that they retained their own union. In Brockton an even worse thing occurred when Tobin offered to supply cutters to Douglas in place of the men who were striking for an obviously just thing. These events made the workers instinctively wary, and they fought Tobin, and fought him hard.

Instead of putting up more than a run-away defense, Tobin promptly went to the manufacturers who told their workers that they, the manufacturers, wished the union label, and the workers were ordered to attend the meeting on January 9. In the meantime a delegation had been sent to "investigate" the beauties of the union label in the cities of Lynn and Brockton. They returned full of praise of conditions, and did their full share in urging the other men to join the union.

At this meeting Tobin and McMorrow, organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, made speeches that for concentrated treason to the working class beat their own past performances hollow. Tobin stated that the firm wished the union stamp, and in order to get it, the shop must be organized from top to bottom. He then stated that the stamp, unlike most other things in the union line, was calculated to promote the interests of both the employer and the employee. That manufacturer who had the stamp would sell more goods than his competitors, because the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was spending thousand of dollars advertising it, and, therefore, the man who had the label would get the benefit of it. This would also be good for the worker, because the firm which got the most orders would, necessarily, hire the greatest number of men, and keep them working the longest time.

It was suggested that this would cut out the major portion of those in the shoe business because only a very small percentage of shoeworkers is in the union. Tobin said that they could come in. Again it was pointed out that if all came in then none would reap any benefit, but Tobin replied that the assertion was nonsensical. But the fact that the Boot and Shoe Workers were pursuing a suicidal policy was so evident, that many more objections were offered, but they were overridden.

Then Tobin asserted that the union label in a shop was worth at least $100 a year to the men. Out of this they had only to pay $13 for membership. Most of this $13 went to a sick and death fund, and this fund would be instrumental in raising the cost of production so that all the workers would be the gainers. In every case where the union stamp had been adopted, the manufacturers had been obliged to increase their plant. They could do this with safety as the union protects them from strikes and boycotts during such time as the agreement is in force.

His words were not convincing. Most of the workers present still objected, and then Tobin told them to leave the hall, and ordered those who were willing to join the union to come forward and sign the contract. About seventy-five out of three hundred did so.

Tobin, after the meeting, was much elated, as he says the manufacturers will do all that remains to be done, and will see to it that every person in the factory pays dues. He explained that the union label was simply a business proposition, and that it was the intention of the Union to make it attractive to the manufacturers from a purely business standpoint. This is done by securing them from all labor troubles, and also by extensively advertising their products. In fact, the increase in the amount of dues paid weekly was, in part, necessitated by this plan of the Union's doing the advertising for the shops.

There had been, it is true, trouble in every city where the stamp has been introduced. This came from persons who objected to it for various reasons, but the Union had no need to fear them as the manufacturers invariably brought the malcontents into line, or else the Union furnished help to take their places.

This fraternal relation between employer and employe is one of the distinctive features of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The Union protects the manufacturer from strikes, etc., furnishes help if the employes create trouble, supplies the most highly skilled laborers at the lowest market price, and relieves the manufacturer of a great deal of the expense of advertising. In return for this, the manufacturer collects the dues from the men when it is asked, and is careful to employ none but dues payers and those who carry a square card.

In this way the size of the Union is immaterial. A few thousand men who pay twenty-five sents each week are a great deal better than several thousand men who are continually having disputes with their bosses, and who are always agitating for more pay or shorter hours.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has about eight thousand men organized out of a possible two hundred and twenty five thousand. It is a record of six years' work, and a donation of twelve thousand members received from the Lasters' Protective Union and other unions which gave up their charters when they formed the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

## HE GOT HIS PAY.

**May Now Return Home to Do More Mischief.**

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Edward Bernstein, the exiled German Social Democrat, who has resided here during the last ten years, has received permission from the Prussian Government to return home. He will leave England for Berlin next month.

Bernstein was the intellectual father of the Kautsky Resolutions, presented last September at the International Socialist Congress in Paris, which throw overboard the class struggle principle that guides the conduct of Socialism, and otherwise abandons the revolutionary posture of the Working Class. For his previous uncompromising Socialism Bernstein was exiled; for his apostacy he is now rewarded by being allowed to return. The Prussian Government expects further service from him in the direction of emasculating the Socialist movement in the Empire.

## THAT CAT'S STILL COMING BACK.

**The "New Yorker Volkszeitung's" Whipped Again.**

The Supreme Court for this district denied yesterday a motion of the Volkszeitung Corporation by which the corporation sought to avoid the fees due the sheriff for his collection of certain costs due the Socialist Labor Party, on an appeal won by the Party in the Court of Appeals. By the decision of the Court, the corporation has now to pay $120 in addition to the original costs of about $300, as previously announced.

It will be remembered that the Volkszeitung Corporation, or rather its bovine Board of Directors, instituted over a year ago a fraudulent action against certain officers of the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of stealing the Party press. That action has not yet come up for trial. In the meantime, the stupidity that guided the Board of Directors to their first false step, led them to a series of other false steps, each more stupid than the other, and for which the Corporation has had to pay heavy costs all along, as announced from time to time in these columns. This latest whipping that the Corporation now got is one more of the incidents in that suit by which it originally dragged the Party into Court. Having lost the appeal in the Court of Appeals, the Corporation, instead of quietly paying the costs which amounted to not quite $300, tried a series of fishy dodges, by a series of fishy motions to crawl out of the payment. The result, evident in advance to any intelligent man, is that the Sheriff has been all these days in charge of the "Volkszeitung" office, and that, besides the original costs of about $300, the Corporation has now to pay the Sheriff's and other costs to the amount of $120, all of which it could have avoided if intelligent men and not vicious blockheads, animated by the labor fakir spirit, directed its conduct.

So far, the Corporation has had to plank out to the Party over $2,000 in court costs, disbursements, etc., resulting from the Corporation's own initial suit.

And the end is not yet.

The Party has not yet had its innings. All this is still the returning of the Corporation's own cat. It is only pickle and entree to what's to happen.

### The "Workers' Republic."

We learn that the newly formed "Workers' Publishing Company" have taken over the business of printing and publishing the "Workers' Republic, the official organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. For some time back the journal in question has been produced by the voluntary labor of the members of the Dublin branch of that body, and has in consequence apeared after a somewhat irregular fashion, but is now established on a strictly business basis, and will, we understand, be published regularly on the first Saturday of every month.

It will be a twelve page paper, and each issue will contain besides its usual features, a complete work on Socialism which will afterwards be published in pamphlet form. The price of the paper will be one penny per copy, or two shillings per annum, post free to any part of the Postal Union. Address, 138 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland.

## INSULTING LABOR.

### A PAIR OF "WELCOMING ADDRESSES" IN MILWAUKEE.

**Labor "Welcomed" by a Mayor Who Sends Gatling Guns to Settle Strikers. The "Welcome" Seconded by Buffoonery—A Nauseating Proceeding.**

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—The methods of the labor-fakirs constantly serve to make labor ever more ridiculous. For a long time it has been customary for these labor-fakirs to invite capitalist governors and mayors to address the conventions of their respective organizations. These officials were often the very men who, during strikes, would direct the police and militia to arrest, club and shoot down union men, often the members of the organizations they were invited to address. In all their addresses these officials would invariably make it plain to the conventions, that they regarded labor as inferior to capital and destructive and criminal in its tendencies, for they always laid stress upon the fact that capital had rights and that without it civilization would not exist; cautioning the laboreers, therefore, to keep cool heads and not destroy property or commit any overt act that would bring them in conflict with progress and the properly constituted authorities.

These denials of the fundamental truth that labor creates all wealth, and is entitled to it; and the well known fact that labor troubles are precipitated by capitalists for the purpose of breaking strikes, are always accepted by the labor-fakirs without a word of reproof; in fact, they are spread broadcast among the rank and file, who are thus mentally poisoned.

In all these addresses, some care is taken to gloss over the capitalistic contempt for the working class. During the past week, however, a convention was held in this city in which this care was dispensed with, and the workers were addressed as though they were a lot of bums and beer guzzlers. The convention was held by the National Association of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers of the United States and Canada, a pure and simple organization. The speeches were made by Mayor Rose and ex-Gov. George W. Peck, the alleged humorist. We quote them as reported by the local press.

### MAYOR ROSE'S SPEECH.

"I assure you that it affords me much pleasure as the representative of our people, to come before this body of artisans and extend to you a most heartfelt and hearty welcome to our city upon the occasion of your national convention. To those of you who are not familiar with Milwaukee, I might tell you something of our city." His honor then gave some interesting facts and figures as to the city's manufacturing greatness; her extensive and magnificent public buildings, her population, etc.

"It is true we make a certain beverage—a sort of inspiriting nectar—but we have assurances that it does not intoxicate. There is with us this morning a man known throughout the length and breadth of the land—an ex-governor of Wisconsin. We got him to try this beverage on him—I do not mean to offer a smile—and he took sixten barrels of it, and then gave us an affidavit that in his opinion it is not intoxicating. He will tell you something about this. I want each one of you while here to feel perfectly at home, and I cordially invite you to inspect all of our public buildings, which represent the masterful arts and trades in which you gentlemen are interested. I bid you all a most hearty welcome."

Rose is the corporation lawyer, free silver Bryan Democrat, who, as Mayor of Milwaukee during the Oshkosh woodworkers' strike, ordered the Milwaukee Gatling gun battery out to shoot down these peaceful strikers. This upon telephone orders from the Oshkosh capitalists concerned and without orders from the Republican governor.

After Rose Governor Peck was introduced, and in the course of his speech said:

"Fellow Bricklayers and Masons: I am only here as a sort of understudy to the mayor. You see he is liable when addressing some of the large conventions that come here, especially if there be ladies present, to suffer from heart trouble. Then he will bow and retire and go away and recuperate, and I have to do the talking for the municipality. I see that your committee paid his fine and got him out of the police station nearly on time this morning, and I did not know whether he would be able to get through or not. So I came up to take his place in case he failed, or had heart trouble and had to go away, as he often does. But I merely say of the 300,000 people in Milwaukee 275,000 of them are bricklayers, masons or plasterers, or engaged in some such honest labor (Great applause). We are said to be in a very wealthy city. That does not mean that there are a great many millionaires here. I think there are only eight or nine of us, but the rich men are those who own their own homes, which they got from their earnings and there are lots of them. We have a great army of men who carry the tin dinner pail, here, and they are all good citizens and are rich men."

President William Klein of New York thanked the two eminent gentlemen for their words, and the convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

Who would not take a fifteen minutes' recess after such a nauseating proceeding? But what of the labor fakirs who extend thanks for such buffoonery and insults to the working class's intelligence? Let us hasten the organization of the S. T. & L. A. and end such humiliating proceedings.

## THE ENGLISH MOVEMENT.

**Evidence of an Advance Being Made Along the Right Line.**

The English Socialists continue to work for a party there which will represent something more than the personal aspiration of every freak which comes along. The latest is the following excellent letter which we reproduce in full.

### ARE WE TOO TOLERANT?

Dear Comrade.—The recent discussion on the above has not, I think, received the attention it deserves. In spite of "Tattler's" reply to R. McDonald in "Justice," December 1, I am inclined to think that the criticism passed on the S. D. F. is in the main correct. In an article in the "Social Democrat" of January, 1900, comrade Bax pointed out a tendency amongst us to admit anyone as a comrade if he adopted our label, and consented to swallow a little municipal sewage by way of credentials. I think this tendency is far more dangerous to the cause of Socialism than all the rigid intolerance of the S. L. P. Take our attitude towards the I. L. P., for instance. Leaving aside the fact that they played us false over the fusion question, and examine the conduct of their most prominent men. We find that the branches of the S. D. F. are constantly having to repudiate the utterances of I. L. P. lecturers. "Justice" has had to do so on more than one occasion.

Again, we are continually having to complain that their candidates for School Boards, Municipal Councils, etc., do not run on a straight Socialist ticket. Their leaders absolutely betrayed our principles at the Labor Representation Conference. It is no use to say it is the fault of their leaders, because their members could easily repudiate the action of their leaders if they chose to do so. The only inference to be drawn from their silence is that they endorse such actions. Yet we of the S. D. F. do not repudiate them as Socialists.

H. M. Hyndman did, it is true, speak emphatically on the point after the Labor Representation Conference; but "Justice" still regards them as Socialists, and at the General Election at least one of these men was run for Parliament as the joint candidate of the S. D. F. and I. L. P. at Blackburn.

The case of Kier Hardy is still worse. His attitude on the Anarchist question at London in 1896, his speech at Harcastle-Crags, his repudiation of the principle of the class war, and, above all, his canting election address at Merthyr, show that he is not a Socialist at all. Some time ago I went to hear him deliver an address before the Oxford University Union. In the course of his address he told the assembled students that we Socialists had no quarrel with capital, and we did not want to abolish capital; yet "Justice" endorsed this man's candidature, and counts his votes (gained on such a God-fearing address), to show the growth of Socialism as shown by the number of votes polled for Socialists (see "Justice," October 13). Take again the case of Blatchford, or Denis Hird, the author of "Jesus the Socialist" or any others of that ilk. These men are putting forward their ideas as Socialism. As De Leon says, "the tablets of the minds of our working class are scribbled all over by every charlatan that comes along, and when the apostle of Socialism goes before the people, he must first take a sponge and wipe clean the hooks that the charlatans have left there. We are trying to clean off the pothooks, but we don't repudiate the charlatans who left them there, and apparently blame the S. D. F. because they do.

At the present time we are seriously considering the better organization of the S. D. F., and I hope we shall decide to be a little more intolerant in the matter of principles. That we shall not tolerate anyone as a comrade unless he subscribes to all that is vital in the doctrines of scientific Socialism. I feel sure that although it may weaken us for a time it will add tremendously to our strength in the long run, and after all, I would rather have a small party all pulling one way, than a large party pulling in all directions but the right one.—yours fraternally, L. COTTON.

### The Miner and the Machine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The United Mine Workers of America resumed the sessions of their annual convention at 9 o'clock this morning. Several hundred more delegates have arrived since yesterday, the interest in the meeting being greater than for many years.

It is officially stated that the principal question to come before the convention is the difference in price paid for pick-mined and machine-mined coal. This differential is said to be not in just proportion. Machine mining in the last few years has made rapid strides toward deposing the pick miner, and now it is estimated that 23 per cent. of the coal mined is dug out by machines. It is said that the discontent of miners increases with the further introduction of machines, and there must be a more equitable adjustment.

## MR. NIXON REFORMER.

### DOES NOT DEEM IT NECESSARY TO COMMENCE IN HIS OWN BUSINESS.

**A Strike on in His Own Shipyard Is a Good Object Lesson to "Brother" Labor—Union is Absolutely Ignored by Him.**

Mr. Lewis Nixon, the chairman of Tammany's Anti-vice Committee of Five is a busy man these days. While he is removing vice in New York he is busy creating it in the peaceful burg of Elizabeth, N. J.

This is how he does it.

In his ship yard at Elizabeth he fleeces some five hundred men who from time to time wake up to the fact and then organize on pure and simple lines. Last week the union men decided that every man who worked in the yard should carry a union card.

Pursuant to this arrangement a committee of four consisting of one man from each of the following trades: ship fitters, caulkers, carpenters and machinists, waited on Mr. Nixon, a week ago last Thursday morning and requested him to either compel nine non-union carpenters to join the union or leave the yard.

Whether it was because of the grip weather or his failure to down the vice that his organization fattens on and then orders killed; or mayhaps because the orders had been passed that he is not to get the nomination for mayor next fall—anyhow Mr. Nixon was very mad. The committee cap in hand waited on him and was promptly thrown out. Some of the men aver that the anti-vice gentleman told them to go to some place where they don't wear ear muffs in these wintry days.

Not satisfied with this Mr. Nixon discharged the poor devils which clearly proves that Mr. Nixon has a profound contempt for the working class, engendered no doubt by his acquaintance with the pure and simple labor skates that he purchases every campaign.

When the union carpenters learned of the treatment accorded to the men they instantly quit and were followed in a few hours by the machinists, caulkers and drillers, 250 strong. The only men who remained at work were the boiler makers, and it is expected that they will quit to-day. If these 200 men go out it will make 500 who are in revolt at this Tammany czar's conduct, and the entire plant will be closed up.

Nixon received a delegation of machinists Saturday morning for a few minutes. He said he would not back down, that it was war to the knife between him and the union. On the other hand, the men say they will stay out all Winter, if necessary, to make Nixon accede to their demands.

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter visited the strikers last Sunday, and found them all in good heart and confident of taming the fierce vice crusader. He also found that the men are doing a pile of thinking. This is the line of thought they are indulging in:

"Mr. Nixon is making big piles of money out of us and through government contracts.

"He is doing this through politics. What is the matter with us going into politics too, and thus do him?"

The wisdom of this thought can be seen by taking a look at the yard at the present time. This government work is on hand now:

Two torpedo boats.
One cruiser.
One monitor.
Seven sub-marine boats.

There is also an immense contract for sub-marine postal pneumatic tubes.

The new East River bridge, of whose commission Mr. Nixon is also a member, put some fat jobs in his way. Consideration must also be taken of the fact that Mr. Croker is a stock holder in the concern, through his son, who is learning the business at the Nixon yards. This is the main reason why Mr. Croker desires Nixon for mayor, he wants to keep the mayoralty in the family.

If the strikers keep on developing the line of thought they have started on they will go into politics too and put an end for good and all to Mr. Nixon by the sensible handling of the Arm and Hammer Ballot of the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

## HANDS OFF!

**Say Cotton Mill Capitalists to North Carolina Legislature.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 17.—At a manufacturers' meeting representing one hundred cotton mills held yesterday at Greenboro, N. C., to consider the labor question, the folowing agreement, effective March 1, was adopted:

(1.) Sixty-six hours to constitute a week's work.

(2.) No children under 12 years to be employed during an available school term, excepting children of widows and disabled persons; then ten years to be the limit.

(3.) Will co-operate in every measure looking to the general education of the children.

(4.) On the above bias we petition the Legislature to take no action, as the mill men, being familiar with the conditions, could accomplish the same end efficiently.

A resolution was adopted urging the Legislature to equip a textile school at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

# GOMPERS & CO., SCABS.

### Another Chapter in Their History of Treason.

CHAPTER III.

Early in the '90's John B. Lennon, then as now secretary of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America, was in Washington, D. C., on a mission for the National Tailors' Exchange, an organization of employing tailors. His mission was to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, and advocate the raising of the duty placed upon imported clothing. For this work he was, of course, paid by the employing tailors, the bosses. While in the city, he called a meeting of tailors, to take place in a work-shop on a certain Sunday afternoon. Enough tailors turned out to organize a local of the J. T. U. of A. The organizing (?) was done in about an hour. When he returned to New York he turned in a bill for $40 expenses in organizing Washington.

Since about 1852 there had been in existence a union of tailors in Washington that had, in the early eighties, joined the K. of L.

After Lennon's union was formed there was a constant clash between it and the older union. There were dual committees, dual officers, and, necessarily, trouble all the time. In the spring of 1895 an agreement was reached between the two locals to work through a joint executive board, and in February 1896 the K. of L. assembly and the J. T. U. of A. local united in forming the Journeymen Tailor's B and P Union of Washington, D. C. Both the older organizations adjourned for good and gave up their charters, turning over their treasuries to the new union.

Under the constitution of the new body any tailor coming to Washington from any other city was admitted without paying any initiation fee, provided he had a card from the union in his town, showing him to be in good standing. One of the first acts of the new union was to appropriate money for the support of the tailors on strike in Providence, R. I, who belonged to the J. T. U of A. Also to send money to two other locals of the J. T. U. of A.

Previous to the amalgamation there happened that which hastened our determination to get out of both the K. of L. and the J. T. U. of A.

There is a large tailoring and clothing establishment in Washington known as Saks & Co. With this firm the tailors had had trouble for years. Instead of hiring tailors to do their work Saks and Co. would send their work to sweatshops in Baltimore, giving one or two tailors in Washington a job now and then as a sop of Cerberus. In October 1895 the tailors decided to stop the tricks played by Sacks and Co., and demanded that they institute a workshop in their building and employ tailors from the two unions of Washington. As the unions were working through a joint executive board, the matter was given into their hands. The Local Federation was notified of the fact that Saks and Co. were not observing the rules of the tailors union and it notified all its subordinate bodies of Saks' refusal to hire union men.

Saks and Co. in November 1895 appealed to the tailors to modify their demands; the appeal was denied. Then John W. Hays and H. B. Martin of the K. of L. were called upon by Saks, and visited the firm. After the visit they attempted to coerce the tailors in the K. of L. local to modify their demands. They failed and retired beaten. The writer hereof was the secretary of the joint executive board and, as such, was notified of any move made. When Saks and Co. found they could not get what they wanted through Hays et. al, they wrote to John B. Lennon. He was busy at the time, so he delegated Henry White and a man named Reichers to go from the convention of the Garment Workers in Baltimore to Washington and settle the matter. Mr. White called on the undersigned and wanted to discuss the matter. As I was busy working at the time I told him to go to hell, and asked him at the same time what he, a Garment Worker, had to do with the affair. He left my shop with Reichers and saw Saks. Then he came back and told me we tailors were asking too much. I told him to tell that to John B. Lennon, and, as he wouldn't go of his own account, fired him.

Just before Christmas 1895 there came to Washington a gentleman named Larson, from New York. He had been sent by Lennon, at Saks & Company's request, to settle the difficulty. A couple of tailors met him when he struck town, took him around, brought him to see me, fed him with drink and eating materials, and in the whole time he was in the city he didn't spend fifteen cents. In the afternoon on that day Mr. Larson went to see Mr. Saks, and had the gall to ask him to come up to the meeting of the union that night. Mr. Saks came up to the hall, but he didn't get in, and Mr. Larson did the talking for Saks, asking us to accept Sak's terms, which were no terms at all, and to be good boys and not get "too radical." Mr. Larson returned to New York that same night with a large sized flea in his ear. Then he turned in his expense account, which was, for only one day's work, $25. We raised such a howl that he cut five dollars off and let it go at $20.

Failing to overcome us with the aid of Hays, Martin, White, Reichers and Lennon, Saks & Company capitulated in January, 1896 and their surrender was unconditional and complete. As we had whippeds Saks and Company by the aid, solely of the local workingmen, in spite of the help given to Saks by our so-called National officers, we came to the conclusion that it was best to stick by ourselves and keep our money, instead of paying dues to officials who worked against us and in the interest of the boss. Therefore the union of forces under the name of Journeymen Tailors' Union of Washington, D. C., as before stated.

As soon as the independent union was formed, John B. Lennon wrote to the employing tailors of Washington that all those belonging to the Journeymen Tailors' Union were scabs and threatening divers awful punishments to any one who hired men of that union. It ended in threats.

The local union got out a label and issued it to any boss who complied with our rules and regulations. Among such bosses was George Herold. His men, practically all of them notorious as delinquents and non-union, failed to keep in good standing and Mr. Herold was notified that his shop was not a union one. There were seven of his men in arrears for dues and under fine for non-observance of union regulations. On a Wednesday morning in the spring of 1897 the secretary of the union made arrangements with the seven men, who acted under pressure from Herold, to pay half of the fines on the next Saturday, and the other half on the Saturday following at a meeting of the union.

In the morning of the next day a dark lifte man, wearing glasses, came into Herold's store, and asked to see some goods for a suit. After choosing the goods he asked Herold if his store was a union store. "Oh, yes," said Herold. "Well, you've got the label, haven't you?" said the dark little man. Herold showed him a fac simile of the label of the tailors' union.

"Why, that's not the label," said the small man. Herold told him it was. The little fellow said: "I ought to know a union label when I see it. I'm Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. That's a scab label." Then he got into conversation with Herold and found out that seven of his men were under fine of five dollars to the union. Gompers then told Herold he would organize his men for a dollar a head into a real union. We found out afterwards that M. Spohn of the scab C. L. U. worked up the scheme for Gompers and had put him in possession of the fact that there was trouble on in Herolds.

When the secretary went on Saturday to collect the first half of the fine Herold told him his men were going to join the "real thing" in the line of union, and told him about Gompers being in to see him. The week after there appeared a notice in the daily papers of a meeting to be held at the headquarters of the A. F. L., Fourteenth and G streets, to be addressed by a man named Christopherson, "National Organizer" of the J. T. U. of A., and Samuel Gompers. The meeting was for tailors only and all tailors were invited.

About twenty-five of us went to the meeting. The speakers were, Christopherson, Gompers, Frank Morrison and Andrew Fuereseth, a lobbyist for the A. F. of L. All of them referred to the fact that the union in existence in Washington was without the pale, could do nothing because lacking the support of outside unions, etc. Gompers took up most of the time and, as usual, went back into the dark ages and the time of Moses to show how old trades unions were. His heart bled, etc., etc. After Gompers was through Christopherson said he was there to organize the tailors of Washington and asked for "remarks." He got them, seven different kinds of them. The fact was pointed out that we WERE organized and that we were better off than ever before. The further fact was pointed out that the officers of the J. T. U. of A. had robbed us, and that the speech just made by Gompers was the talk of an ignoramus, who despite the fact that he had been introduced to us as a man who had spent the best part of his life in the cause of labor—thought so little of the cause of labor, that he hadn't even taken the trouble to study history enough to prevent his being laughed at by the ordinary sixteen years old scholar. It was pointed out that an ignoramus could not be a leader or officers in the cause of labor. Such could only bring ridicule on the cause and thus weaken it. At this point Gompers left the room. No one from the Gompers' side offered to say a good word for him, so Christopherson unrolled a charter application and asked for names.

The first one up to sign was a man from Herold's shop. At the time it was pointed out to Christopherson that the fellow was under-fine to us, and that he, Christopherson, together with Gompers, Morrison and Feureseth, were scabbing on us, they accepting scabs at one dollar per head whereas we wanted five dollars.

Christopherson could get only the seven from Herolds to sign and after raking him fore and aft a few times for good measure we left him. On the Saturday night following another meeting was held at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. At this meeting about forty of the union tailors showed up. The ball was opened with a speech from a notorious scab musician named Weber who had been elevated by Gomeprs to the exalted position of 'organizer of the A. F. of L." We gave him a beautiful reception and he quit in a hurry. Then Morrison took a hand in the deal and retired, then Fuereseth spoke his piece on ancient history that never was. Christopherson again asked for "remarks." Again he got them.

The fact was pointed out that we were organized, and that we were better off than ever before. The further fact was pointed out that the officers of the J. T.U. of A. had robbed us and worked against us when we belonged to it. Finally he was told that the A. F. of L. and its officers were nothing but a gang of bunco-steering fakirs, and we didn't intend to put ourselves in the clutches of any such gang. At this meeting Gompers was in his inner sanctum. Morrison attempted to throw oil upon the troubled waters, by saying that he believed every officer of any union, national or independent, was an honest man. He was answered to the effect that we knew A. F. of L. officers were not honest. At this meeting it developed that Gompers had made a convert in the person of a notorious scab, who never had belonged to a union, had scabbed in Troy, N. Y., and was a constant stumbling block to us in a certain large store. This scab was evidently a "main guy" in Gompers' thimble-rigging scheme and did the talking for "the tailors of Washington." To shut this gentleman off we did as follows: There being present the president and secretary of the union we made the following proposition to Christopherson, which he accepted with avidity. There were present, at the time, Morrison, Fuereseth, Christopherson, Gompers, in an inner room, the seven "charter members" of Gompers' union and about forty men from the tailors' union. The proposition was as follows. We agreed to call a special meeting of the tailors union for the following Tuesday. Christopherson, Gompers and any one else they wanted with them.would be given the floor. If, after they had spoken and been replied to, the union, by a secret ballot, decided to join the J. T. U. of A., well and good. We would abide by the result. If, on the other hand, it decided not to join, then he, Christopherson, was to give up his attempts to organize a union.

Between the adjournment of the meeting at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. and the meeting of the union, Christopherson visited practically every tailor in town and tried to prevail upon them to vote his way. He boasted of having the Scandinavians with him, as they were his countrymen. He was jollied into that belief by the Scandinavians, who listened to him only to learn what his scheme was.

The union met and Mr. Christopherson spoke, he was the only one who showed up. His "speech" was a dandy and if nothing else killed his game that did. He was replied to, after which a secret ballot was taken, and showed the ridiculously small number of six in his favor. The defeat seemed to stun him—there were at least ten Scandinavians present—and Christopherson left after refusing a drink offered him.

Christopherson came out the next day with a notice that another meeting would be held at the A. F. of L. headquarters, at which the "organization of the tailors of Washington would be completed." But the meeting never was held, it being "deferred to some other time at some other place," according to the daily papers. We found afterwards that the meeting was secretly held over a saloon.

It took us a little over six months to put Gompers' scab union out of business. Since then the only tailors' union in Washington, D. C., has been the local alliance of the S. T. and L. A. Gompers and Company have made several attempts since the first to smash it, but have failed each time.

CONCLUSION.

Before Gompers and Company struck Washington, there was but one trade that had more than one union; there was a strong central body that could whip the largest firms; there was a solidarity prevalent that was a power. Since Gompers and Company settled down as vultures upon that city, there has been constant trouble, disorganization and treachery. The workers are infinitely weaker; the bosses stronger. The A. F. of L., used by Gompers and Company, has done the work of the capitalists, in that city, well. Organized Scabbery it is.

The man who, conscious of what it really is, suports it and maintains it, except where forced through fear of his livlihood to do so, is a scab, a traitor to his class and a servant of capitalism. Let him call himself what he will, the brand of the A. F. of L. is a badge of scabbery. The leaders of it are all scabs, notoriously so at that, not alone on the political field, but on the economic. The history of the A. F. of L. in Washington is the history of it everywhere. Nowhere is there a city that cannot duplicate the story of Washington. Thousands of men all over these United States can bear witness to the outrages committeed by Gompers and Company, Scabs.

ARTHUR KEEP.

## AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

### Extreme Clericalism Given a Severe Set-Back.

The recent elections in Austria, as already announced by cable, proved a severe blow to Extreme Clericalism. At Botzen, in the Tyrol, the stronghold of the Roman Catholic party in Austria, its most prominent champion, Baron Di Pauli, was defeated, while at Krems, in lower Austria, Dr. Gessman, the most influential representative of extreme Clericalism in the Anti-Semitic party, was defeated by the Pan-Germanic candidates. In Vienna, notwithstanding the doctoring of the electoral lists to the advantage of the Christian Socialists, Dr. Lueger and his party suffered a terrible reverse. The leader of the Social Democrats and radical bourgeois element, Dr. Adler, was, it is true, beaten by his Anti-Semitic opponent, but the figures were eloquent. Three years ago the Anti-Semitic candidate was returned in the same constituency by a majority of 6,000 votes out of a total of 47,000, whereas this time his majority was only 1,300, although every nerve of the party had been strained by the Anti-Semites and their Ultramontane or clerical allies to win. In Vienna the main feature of the elections is the loss of prestige of the hitherto omnipotent Burgomaster, whose political collapse is regarded as imminent. Baron Di Pauli's candidature was not only suported by two bishops, but had received the highest sanction from Rome, inasmuch as the Pope conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory. But neither this support nor his own prestige as a Parliamentarian and leader of the Ultramontane party sufficed to save him from defeat at the hands of a simple peasant. It is now thought that the Anti-Semites will now do their best to dissociate themselves from their Clerical allies.

### Republican Simplicity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Contracts have been awarded by the Inaugural Commission providing for the decoration of the Pension Office on March 4 for the inauguration ball at a cost of $18,000. The decorations of bunting are to cost about $4,700, flowers and floral decorations $4,300, electrical works $6,000, and incidental embellishment of the hall $3,000. The Commission tried to reduce this expense, but was unable to do so. There has been a very large advance call for tickets for the ball.

# CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION.

### Destructive of Natural Resources and of the Human Race.

Speak of the "management" of capitalists, of their "industry, thrift, saving," and of all those "economic virtues" to which are so flippantly attributed their own "success in life," and the "progress of the world!" In their insatiable greed for immediate profit there is no method of self-enrichment, even so wasteful as to dry up the sources from which profit is gathered for them by the hand of labor, that they may not resort to, regardless of consequences.

See, for instance, that vampire system of agriculture, which consists in robbing the soil of its productive powers, until immense areas of land once so fertile as to have seemed inexhaustible are converted into deserts. Again, see in the mining districts those noble forests ruthlessly cut down to procure the comparatively insignificant quantity of timber and fire wood required for the installation of a mining plant and the running of its machinery. There is no possibility of estimating in dollars the amount of treasure, accumulated by nature in the course of ages, that is thus constantly and in various ways criminally destroyed to the detriment of future generations, in order to transform the paltry remainder into private wealth, immediately enjoyable, or into "capital," immediately available for the exploitation of the laboring class.

Far from restraining these destructive tendencies of capitalism, its governments are themselves driven by it into policies and enterprises similarly short-sighted and maleficient, which always in the end defeat their own purposes.

England, with one-third of the human race under her sway, instead of concentrating her energies on the discovery and development of the unknown resources lying idle in all parts of her dominions, contemplates a doubling of her vast empire at a cost of life and treasure that may soon endanger her very existence. Germany, France and even Italy, with teeming populations that can consume only that small part of the product of their ceaseless toil which is not appropriated by their idle fleecers, are likewise scheming for the addition of far away black and yellow paupers, by the million, to their own masses of pauperized workers.

Then comes our own United States, our own "mighty American Republic," with a territory so vast and so rich that many times its present number of inhabitants could live in plenty within its boundaries. Not one-tenth of its soil is under proper cultivation; large areas of its so-called "land in farms," are, in fact, tilled so wastefully that the average product per acre is hardly twelve bushels of wheat or the equivalent thereof in other produce. Inexhaustible mineral wealth lies untouched at the surface of the ground. Of the mechanical forces at our command the potentiality is unlimited. Yet gaunt misery stalks through the land, while the enormous surplus of its agriculture and industries chokes the channels of "trade" and smothers its capitalists.

Onward, then, for territorial expansion and new markets! We must have a large slice of earth. We must at all costs, by war, imprisonment and proscription, "benevolently assimiliate" ten millions of wretched Filipons, long held in feudal bondage under the iron heel of Spain, but now savage enough to mistrust freedom under the yoke of American capitalism. Those people must be civilized; they must be taught to wear shoes, and cottons and "nobby" hats manufactured by the wage-slaves of New England; aye, even shoddy of the latest cut from the sweat shops of New York. For all this they will pay in hard labor on the royal estates of American nabobs in the virgin forests that tropical Nature evidently intended to become the property of American capitalists, on the docks and steamers of American trusts, etc.

In Guam we shall have a St. Helena for the safe keeping of Napoleonic Filipinos, and Bastilles in every island for the preservation of free speech in jail by blank "lettres de cachet", issued from Washington to the military governor of our mid-oceanic possessions. An army of one hundred thousand men or more, constantly decimated by the climate and the riotous excesses incident upon military life, will to that extent lessen the increase in the number of strong-limbed and strong-headed fellows, demoralized and therefore rendered dangerous at home by enforced idleness. It will also be a source of immediate profit to capitalists, for that army will have to be fed, were it only on embalmed beef and adulterated flour, and clothed and provided with all the paraphernalia of war. It will of itself, besides, prove an effective means of developing our merchant marine, which will have to be highly subsidized for the transportation of troops and military supplies. Such a marine implies the necessity of a powerful navy to protect it. All this means increased activity—and therefore, immediate profit for capitalists—in iron works, mines, mills, warehouses, railroads, banks, law offices and legislative lobbies, though it does not mean "by a long shot" increased wages and less despotism in the "land of the brave and home of the free;"—rather the contrary.

But this is only a "first step." We must have our share of the Asiatic trade. God alone, in his infinite wisdom, knows whether or not it is America's destiny to own or rule the Asiatic continent. But in view of those unexpected manifestations of His kindness to us, which have lately astonished the wicked world, we must get ready to "accomplish His will," and to carry out "our manifest destiny." So says every missionary that we can spare from the slums of our great cities; and the missionary, as the mouthpiece of God, is the right hand of Capitalism.

In dealing with economic and political schemes the Socialist, however, is not easily impressed by sentimental speculations or hypercritical arguments, which have no other basis than the interests, wishes and hopes of the schemers. He faces coldly the cold facts and examines them in the light which they cast upon each other. In the present instance as in many others he sees an overgrown capitalism at bay cornered in its own field, blindly playing a desperate game against its own "destiny." Every card it plays brings it nearer to its ruin. Every effort it makes to consolidate its structure by adding to its height must of necessity result in shaking its foundations. On the day when Asia either willingly, or under duress, shall have fully accepted "capitalistic civilization," the existence of that sort of civilization will no longer be possible either in Europe or in America. The Social Revolution may and will probably take place before any great economic change is thus accomplished in the Far East; although the rapidity with which changes can occur there is sufficiently shown by the recent progress of Japan; a progress, by the way, which dashes to the ground the hope entertained here and in England of finding wide outlets on the markets of China: for it has just been learned that in the cotton manufacture alone, for instance, the Japanese industry had so advanced in a few years, that it was now able to supply all the requirements of Chinese markets besides its own domestic ones. But should the Revolutionary Socialist movement, for reasons now imperceptible or inconceivable, be sufficiently checked to permit of the capitalistic schemes being carried out in Asia, until their first effects begin to be felt here and in Europe, it is safe to say that the almost instantaneous result of their operations would be the proclamation of the Socialist Republic from the Vistula to the Pacific.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

## A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

### Evidence That a Movement May Dig Its Own Grave.

It is always best to allow a man to convict himself out of his own mouth. If he does it by putting his foot in it, it is always better. The Socialist Labor Party has struck many good blows at its antagonists, but those antagonists have assisted it greatly by most unmercifully thrashing themselves.

The best example of it has been the "Advance," published in San Francisco, and at present the organ of Organized Scabbery in that city. It takes every opportunity to try to hit the Socialist Labor Party, but the uniformity with which it fools itself is delightful.

We reproduce here in full a letter culled from its columns. The "Advance," would not be "abusive," it would not be "narrow," so to see that it is neither all you have to do is to read this letter.

Its cleanliness is shown by the language. Its broadness is shown by the style of men that lecture for the Social Democratic Party, of which it is, occasionally, a spokesman:

Editor "Advance:" Under the auspices of the Social Democratic party, a mass meting was held in K. of P. Hall, Sunday evening, December 23rd, Hon. P. H. Ryan, a resident lawyer and a fluent speaker, addressed the meting on some of the issues of the day. His sentiments were grand and the delivery superfine but as to how the better condition is to be brought about, he did not even attempt to outline. Mr. Ryan is a Democrat by political training, though in sympathy with our work to the degree that it would bring about better conditions for the laborers, but seemingly not to a degree that is advocated by us. We had quite a large attendance, much larger than at any inside meeting of the Socialists heretofore held in the City of Eureka. As often as the speaker voiced the cardinal doctrine of the Socialists, he was loudly applauded by the whole audience, showing the growing feeling in the hearts of the great masses.

The meeting was a grand success from start to finish, and had it not been for the senseless roar from the throat of a little pinched up, Johnny Bull-headed De Leonite, nothing but pleasant dreams would have followed the whole proceedings. The speaker, not being well posted in our movement, inadvertently got the names of the two Socialist parties mixed up. This angered the bull; it was a special red rag, that had the effect of working up more anger to the square inch, in his narow hide, than anything else could possibly have done. To speak of the Social Democratic Party as the "Social Democratic Labor Party" was too awfully insulting to let pass unnoticed! After the speaker had finished and left the hall, the bull rose up on his hind feet; he roared and snorted, he puffed and spouted, as only a bull and a whale could do. It was the most disgusting noise the people of Eureka had ever faced; the bull made no argument, he just roared for it is well-known that he is no talker, and it would be well for him to know that he makes no converts to Socialism. Those who know him best seek to avoid him most. Can this assertion be proved? Let proof be asked for, and the bull would roar no longer in these parts, for he would get his eyes open to the fact that he is known as an insane crank and freak of nature.

The meeting closed by an interesting talk by Comrade Rutledge, most of the audience remaining to catch his last words. M.

Eureka, Cal., Dec. 24, 1900.

### Election of Officers, Section Somerville, Mass.

At the last regular meeting of Section Somerville, S. L. P., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—Jacob Loven.

Financial Secretary—Theodore Hellberg.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Charles A. Johnson.

Literary Agent—Jacob Loven.

Grievance Committee — Thomas C. Brophy, Theodore Hellberg and Jacob Loven.

Auditing Committee—Andrew Quarnstrom, Harold Hellberg.

SECRETARY.

# THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

**THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●**

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

**OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.**
**EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.**
**SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.**

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

**THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,**

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

**GO TO WORK OR STARVE.**

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

**FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,**

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

**THE DAILY PEOPLE,**

Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

# TRADES UNIONISM.

### To be Effective It Must Join Hands With the Socialist Labor Party Political Movement.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Socialist lecture in Columbian Hall, last Sunday afternoon was well received by an interested audience.

Mr. Michael T. Berry, of the shoemakers of Haverhill, was the speaker, and for an hour and a half dwelt on the labor union phase of the Socialist agitation.

He said the present style of labor union was started in England about 100 years ago, founded on four ideas, which were considered fundamental principles, but which are now proved to be errors. They were non-political action, fight capital with capital, rights of capital, and aristocracy of labor.

Treating of the first, the speaker claimed it was impossible to keep politics out of labor unions, but at the present time the politics was among the labor leaders who marched the laborers to the shambles of capitalism in the hope of securing political offices for themselves. Powderly, Tobin, Ratchford and many others were cited.

The speaker used copious illustrations to show how useless it was for labor to fight capital with capital. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers of England a few years ago struck, having in the treasury over $1,200,000. The employers simply turned the keys in the locks and awaited developments. It was only a few months when the engineers were starved into submission.

For labor to fight capital with capital was a battle of cents against dollars. Capital could have no rights, he said, when all wealth was created by labor. For any economic organization of working men to recognize any rights of capital was to deny their own rights, and such a thing could be done only when the unions were led either by fools or knaves.

Mr. Berry showed how impotent the aristocracy of labor was by illustrating the factory system. How little girls not higher than the primary grade were spinning out their little lives in the mad whirl of factory life that a few might live in luxurious idleness. How many of them are competing against their fathers in the labor market? Time was when the father made fair wages, but now, through the development of machinery the child took his place at a few dolars a week. In Haverhill last year 19,000,000 pairs of shoes were made, yet hundreds of those workers were without sufficient clothing.

The speaker roundly condemned the leaders of the pure and simple unions for their attitude against political action.

There was no other way to break the chains that tied them to the present system. They must adopt political methods or perish from the face of the earth. To advocate any other course was treason to the workers.

Mr. Berry told of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which fought on election day voted as a unit for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, thus insuring the workers when the Party became strong enough complete control of the political government. Not until then could they hope for the higher and better life.

The Section will continue these meetings in Columbian Hall every Sunday until the summer campaign opens.

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Comrades, do your best to introduce among your German friends and acquaintances.

### To the Members of Section Providence S. L. P.

A special meeting of Section Providence, S. L. P., is hereby called for Sunday afternoon, January 27th, at 3 o'clock prompt. Business of importance relating to the financial reorganization of the Section will be considered. Of late years the financial burdens imposed by Party work on the comrades have become so heavy that steps must be taken to reorganize the finances of the Section, and provide some better means for securing funds than heretofore resorted to.

The special committee appointed by the recent State Convention has prepared a plan that will be placed before the meeting, and it is desired that every member of the Section shall be on hand to discuss it. All the comrades are strongly urged not to be absent.

General Committee, Section Providence,
P. F. O'Conner, Sec'y.

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# DULUTH CAMPAIGN.

## STALWARTS TO THE FRONT WITH A FULL MUNICIPAL TICKET.

### Platform and Demands Which Touch Upon Many Phases of City Politics—Statement of the Convention—Men Who Are Standard Bearers.

Pursuant to a call from the City Central Committee, the Socialist Labor Party of Duluth met in Convention at its regular headquarters in the Ingal's Block, Jan. 3, 1901, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be voted for at the usual spring election, February 5. Louis F. Dworshak, chairman of the City Central Committee called the convention to order, with E. J. Morin as temporary secretary, both being elected permanent.

Guided by that magnificent spirit of clearness and unity of purpose and tactics that are so characterizes the S. L. P., and which justly makes it feared and hated by capitalist and fakir alike, the convention proceeded at once to its work, which was as smooth as clock work.

### STATEMENT

Fellow Workingmen of Duluth:

The Socialist Labor Party, entering the municipal election for the second time, again calls you to action.

One year ago we pointed out the absurdity in expecting the Republican or Democratic parties, to do one single thing that would benefit you. Their promises of great things for you were pointed out and their duplicity attacked and smashed. We showed clearly the remedy was to take possession of the city government in your own interest.

You heeded not, but elected the representatives of the CAPITALIST CLASS, who live on your labor.

The past year proved our charges: in no way, in not an act have the Republican Mayor and his Democratic brothers, demonstrated that we were wrong, they right. Every measure that was acted upon, in the city council, embodied the interest of the CAPITALIST CLASS, giving the alderman whom you elected ample opportunity to show that they understood whom they were sent there to serve. The fact that never for a moment has the city governmen considered your welfare its concern, must be evident to the dullest. Will you repeat again your blind work of last year? Will you again throw your vote away? Or will you, like me, sever all allegiance to the old parties, and vote for the only party that stands for the WORKING CLASS the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY?

Since the Republican and Democratic parties, for obvious reasons, are a unit in their support of "Municipal Ownership," we desire to warn you against this snare.

### FAKE "SOCIALISM."

The development of modern machine production, and the concentration of capital into enormous, powerful combines, and trusts, have cheapened and simplified production to such an extent, that it is only a few years, ere small factories, stores and shops will be a thing of the past, being suplanted by gigantic department stores and emporiums. The MIDDLE CLASS, composed of store keepers, agents, landlords, businessmen, all of a small nature, vaguely realizing this, and instinctively knowing the end is nigh, seeks to prolong its life by reducing expenses and taxes. How is this done? Simple enough. When the city owns and operates public utilities, such as gas, electric and street railway plants, the profits ground out o fthe workingmen who perform all the necessary labor thereon, instead of going to a few capitalists, is used to pay the running expenses of the city, thus reducing the taxes, consequently relieving the MIDDLE CLASS, making possible the life prolongation; while under a Socialist administration, said profits would be used in extending the work of improving the condition, and homes of those who by their labor helped increase social wealth.

While essentially a middle class movement, it also reduces the taxes borne by the large capitalist concerns, corporations, factories, etc.; moreover, "municipal ownership" offers to the large capitalists greater advantages for safer and remunerative investments. Therefore, it is but natural that the Republican party, representing the great CAPITALIST CLASS, should join forces with the Democratic party, which represents the MIDDLE CLASS, to rob and plunder the WORKING CLASS, which alone creates all the wealth. To side-track the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, and run the revolutionary spirit of the WORKING CLASS to the ground, "Municipal Ownership" is conveniently, adroitly called "Socialism too."

Under this fake "Socialism," in full operation in this city, you still remain the poor, destitute wage-slaves you were before. The only "benefit" you receive is that your imagination is satisfied. To make it appear quasi-respectable an 8-hour law was thrown to "labor" as a sop; even this is daily violated. Your condition is not changed. The city, having taken the private capitalist employer's place, treats you with the same idea of plunder, employing you solely to profit by your labor. That is why we are told to vote for "Municipal Ownership," regardless of party politics. Because the S. L. P. knows what it wants, refusing to be sidetracked, it is called "to radical": that we should not oppose it "because it is a step in our direction." Likewise with the "cheap telephone" fight.

We again urge the necessity of a party organized and built of men from your own ranks: men who understand the conflicting interest of the capitalist and working classes; men who understand

THE CLASS STRUGGLE will never end until the means of production and distribution are wrenched from the CAPITALIST CLASS and made common property; a party, being class conscious recognizes in the CAPITALIST CLASS, a useless, parasitical class, which thrives on that wealth plundered from Labor through rent; interest and profits; while the abolition of private capital, which has enslaved and pauperized the workers, and its substitution of Socialism, or collective ownership, by labor means "go to work or starve," and no capitalist relishes that idea, like the Pharisees, he is content to let you enjoy all the "dignity" and "honor" of labor; he wants none of it! The CAPITALIST CLASS, being class-conscious, realizes the power of government. That club called "law" or "government" must be exercised in their interest. "Law" means for the capitalist power, and for you, deputies, militia and soldiers to shoot you into submission to be further robbed in teh factory, shop, and mill. It is not what laws are passed, BUT WHAT CLASS ENFORCES THOSE LAWS. They are passed to swindle you into believing the old parties represent labor. The Republican and Democratic parties will not betray the capitalist class by enforcing "Labor laws."

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY will put an end to their game. It knows what it wants and dares to say how to get it.

IT WILL MAKE AND ENFORCE LAWS IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR ALONE. All legislation is class legislation. You can legislate the capitalist down and out forever, making capital common property to be operated for the good of all who will labor, with no capitalists to divide with as now. Expect nothing so long as the capitalist class is the "law." Beg of them is folly! To "whereas" and "resolve," is to be laughed at. What you get must be your own work. Your emancipation must be the work of your votes. You must rise to voting for your class—the working class. Smash the Republican and Democratic parties! Both stand for capitalism—for wage-slavery. Both stand for clubs, bullets, and "Bull Pens!" The Socialist Labor Party alone stands for the working class, or for "all classes." It stands for you always; forever, until its mission is performed—the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist Republic. We call upon you as men to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. It is your Party.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
Section Duluth.

### PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Duluth, acknowledging the self-evident fact that Labor creates all wealth; that the instuments of poduction ae the esult of social co-opeation, maintains tha, the wealth ceated by co-opeative labor should be owned by the social class which performs said labor—the WORKING CLASS. Realizing that victory at the pols in municipal election can not fulfill this measure of justice to the Working Clas; and can only be accomplished by victory in national election while never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the Working Class to restore to those who alone can use this means of production and distribution, the Socialist Labor Party, presents for your consideration the following program, to uphold which, with every power at their command, each candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is solemnly pledged.

### DEMANDS.

1. The city to acquire street rail ways, letric plants, and all public utilities; same to be operated by the employees co-operatively, under control of the city administration, the employees to elect their own superintendents, foremen, except such as are elected by the men, except such as are eletd by th direct vote of the people. No employee to be discharged for political reasons.

2. The acquiremnt by the city of vacant lots within the city limits and comfortable houses with modern conveniences, to be let by the city to the working people, at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

3. Free medical attendence to be furnished at the homes of applicants when necessary; also medicines, food, etc. Establishment by the city of municipal bakeries, milk depots, drug stores, coal yards, laundries and other agencies for furnishing the people at cost price pure food and other necessaries now sold for profit.

4. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, the city to furnish food and clothing to children when necessary.

5. Abolition of contract labor on all city works. Direct employment of labor by the city. The city to adopt menas for the relief and employment of the unemployed.

6. The city to establish a Free Employment Bureau, where the working people can obtain reliable aid in securing employment free of charge; abolition of private agencies.

7. Minimum wage of adult employees to be not less than $2 per day; eight hours to constitute the workday.

8. All city printing to bear the union label; all material used by the city to be the product of union labor when such can be procured.

9. That in all cases where wage-earners are compelled to enter into economic contests with their capitalist employers for the maintenance of human conditions and decent wages, the city government shall aid the striking workers in every possible way, if necessary appropriating whatever sums of money from the city treasury, needed for their support.

10. That since the tyranny of capitalism robs the workingmen of the decencies of home life, the city shall furnish free public baths; that it establish public lodging houses to be run at actual cost.

11. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

12. A special tax shall be levied for the establishment and maintenace of a standing pension fund for the aged, sick, disabled and for orphaned children.

13. Rigid enforcement of sanitary conditions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, factories, workshops, etc., within the city limits.

14. All business of the city council to be transacted in public; abolition of secret sessions; abolition of the veto power.

### CANDIDATES.

For City Comptroller, Louis F. Dworschak.

For Alderman, First Ward, Carl Thiel.

Second Ward, Julius Dworschak.
Third Ward, Wm. Obbermeir.
Fifth Ward, E. J. Morin.
Sixth Ward, Edward Kriz.
Seventh Ward, Howard Conklin.

## THE WORK IN COLORADO.

### Suggestions and Advice Well Worth Following.

*To the Sections and Members at Large in the State of Colorados*

The State Executive Committee wishes to congratulate the Sections and members at large on the aggressive fight carried on during the Presidential campaign. In spite of such odds as we had to contend against, the Party throughout the State has emergd from the fight more determined than ever; and with a confidence born of assurance that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party are correct, and by strict adherence to them we will gain the confidence of the workers and lead the army of emancipation to victory. Let not the enemy find an opening in our ranks, nor any of the comrades be found idifferent or apathetic.

Let us now concentrate our efforts on the upbuilding of organizations within the State, and extend the circulation of our official organ, the WEEKLY PEOPLE. It is to-day the only English Socialist paper in the country worthy of the name, and therefore the only publication which workingmen should support. Remember, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are the property of the Party. The editor and manager are directly responsible to the party, and this assures us the uncompromising revolutionary doctrine and its corresponding tactics. We know too well the history of so-called Socialist papers, run by private individuals for private gain, and at the expense of the revolutionary movement. We can well remember how comrades throughout the country aided them both morally and financially, how they made donations and pushed the circulation, thereby extending the influence of such publications, thinking, that thereby they would help the cause of Socialism. But what has been the experience? We found that these so-called Socialist papers not only failed the workers in trying times, but were misrepresenting the doctrine of Socialism, and when told of their errors, the comrades, who had lent their aid to these sheets, were curtly told to "mind their own business," that "this paper was private property and printed what they pleased and would not be dictated to by anybody," and so on, much to the dismay and disgust of the intelligent workingmen.

Let us profit by the experience. We have reason to believe that in the future we shall still have to look out for well-meaning, but misguided enthusiasts, who are not conscious of the hard work and constant hammering in making Socialist propaganda, but are imbued with the idea that all that is necessary is to get as small printing outfit, start a paper, and THEY will take to it like the duck does to water, and that everything will go along smoothly. Such enthusiasts will appeal for funds and will make it appear that they help along the cause with their little papers. You will be doing them a great service by firmly refusing aid of any kind. By refusing aid to these misguided enthusiasts you will discourage the adventurer and show the vultures and birds of prey that they will not find a good feeding ground in the S. L. P.

We wish to say further that if any of the comrades throughout the State have any suggestions to offer, send them to the State Secretary. They will receive the consideration they deserve.

For the State Executive Committe of Colorado,

H. WARNECKE,
Secretary.

## CONVENTION OF U. M. W.

### The Question of a Home for the National President to Be Considered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—Arrangements for the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America have been completed. The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, John Mitchell presiding. The officers hope that the work before the convention can be completed by February 1. It is claimed that there are about 1,000 delegates, representing 1,712 local unions and 189,331 members.

During the convention officers will be elected. The matter of permanent building for the miners' headquarters, a printing office for the journal, and a home for the National President will come up for consideration. Following the adjournment, the delegates, or nearly all of them, will go to Columbus, Ohio, to attend the joint conference of coal operators and miners.

It is practically assured that neither West Virginia nor Iowa will be admitted to the competitive coal fields at the conference between the delegates to the National convention and the operators' association. The miners agreed at the conference last year to make a strong effort to organize the miners of the State to a point where they might be able to control the situation and force the operators of the State into the competitive fields and thus place them upon the same basis as Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the States now embraced in the field.

The operators, it is understood, have declined to send representatives to the conference, and until they can be persuaded to pursue this course, nothing can be done toward bringing them into the scale agreement.

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# GROWTH OF MACHINERY.

### What It Is and the Source From Which It Develops.

John Stuart Mill says, in his "Principles of Political Economy:" "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic application of machinery. Like every other increase in the productiveness of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and, by shortening that portion of the working-day in which the laborer works for himself, to lengthen the other portion that he gives without an equivalent to to capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value.

In manufacture, the revolution in the mode of production begins with the labor-power; in modern industry, it begins with the instruments of abor. Our first inquiry then, is, How the instruments of labor are converted from tools into machines, or what is the difference between a machine and the implements of a handicraft? We are only concerned here with striking and general characteristics; for epochs in the history of society are no more separated from each other by hard and fast lines of demarcation than are geological epochs.

Mathematicians and mechanicians—and in this they are followed by a few English economists—call a tool a simple machine, and a machine a complex tool. They see no essential difference between them and even give the name of machine to the simple mechanical powers, the lever, the inclined plane, the screw, the wedge, etc. As a matter of fact, every machine is a combination of those simple powers, not matter how they may be disguised. From the economic standpoint this explanation is worth nothing because the historical element is wanting. Another explanation of the difference between tool and machine is that, in the case of a tool, man is the motive-power, while the motive-power of a machine is something different from man—is, for instance, an animal, water, wind, and so on. According to this, a plow drawn by oxen, which is a contrivance common to the most different epochs, would be a machine, while Claussen's circular loom, which, worked by a single laborer, weaves 96,000 picks per minute, would be a mere tool. Nay, this very loom, though a tool when worked by hand, would, if worked by steam, be a machine. And since the application of animal-power is one of man's earliest inventions, production by machinery would have preceded production by handicrafts. When, in 1735, John Wyalt brought out his spinning machine, and began the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, not a word did he say about an ass driving it instead of a man, and yet this part fell to the ass. He described it as a machine "to spin without fingers."

All fully developed machinery consists of three essentially different parts, the motor mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, and finally the tool or working machine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either generates its own motive-power, like the steam engine, the caloric-engine, the electro-magnetic machine, etc., or it receives its impulse from some already existing natural force, like the water-wheel from a head of water, the wind-will from wind, etc. The transmitting mechanism, composed of fly-wheels, shafting, toothed wheels, pulleys, straps, ropes, bands, pinions, and gearing of the most varied kinds, regulates the motion, changes its form where necessary—as, for instance, from linear to circular—and divides and distributes it among the working machines. These two first parts of the whole mechanism are there solely for putting the working machines in motion, by means of which motion the subject of labor is seized upon and modified as desired. The tool or working-machine is that part of the machinery with which the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century started. And to this day it constantly serves as such a starting-point, whenever a handicraft or a manufacture is turned into an industry carried on by machinery.

On a closer examination of the working-machine proper, we find in it, as a general rule, though often, no doubt, under very altered forms, the apparatus and tools used by the handicraftsman or manufacturing workman; with this difference that instead of being human implements, they are the implements of a mechanism or mechanical implements. Either the entire machine is only a more or less altered mechanical edition of the old handicraft tool—as, for instance the powerloom—or the working parts fitted in the frame of the machine are old acquaintances, as spindles are in a mule, needles in a stocking-loom, saws, in a sawing-machine, and knives in a chopping-machine. The distinction between these tools and the body proper of the machine exists from their very birth; for they continue for the most part to be produced by handicraft, or by manufacture, and are afterward fitted into the body of the machine, which is the product of machinery. The machine proper therefore is a mechanism that, after being set in motion, performs with its tools the same operations that were formerly done by the workman with similar tools. Whether the motive-power is derived from man, or from some other machine, makes no difference in this respect. From the moment that the tool proper is taken from man, and fitted into a mechanism, a machine takes the place of a mere implement. The difference strikes one at once, even in those cases where man himself continues to be the prime mover. The number of implements that he himself can use simultaneously is limited by the number of his own natural instruments of production, by the number of his bodily organs. In Germany they tried at first to make one spinner work two spinning-wheels; that is, to work simultaneously with both hands and both feet. This was too difficult. Later, a treadle spinning-wheel with two spindles was invented; but adepts in spinning, who could spin two threads at once, were almost as scarce as two-headed men. The Jenny, on the other hand, even at its very birth, spun with 12-18 spindles, and the stocking-loom knits with many thousand needles at once. The number of tools that a machine can bring into play simultaneously is, from the very first, emancipated from the organic limits that hedge in the tools of a handicraftsman.

In many manual implements the distinction between man as mere motive-power and man as the workman or operator, properly so called, is brought into striking contrast. For instance, the foot is merely the prime mover of the spinning-wheel, while the hand working with the spindle, and drawing and twisting, performs the real operation of spinning. It is this last part of the handicraftsman's implement that is first seized upon by the industrial revolution, leaving to the workman, in addition to his new labor of watching the machine with his eyes and correcting its mistakes with his hands, the merely mechanical part of being the moving power. On the other hand, implements, in regard to which man has always acted as a simple motive-power—as, for instance, by turning the crank of a mill, by pumping, by moving up and down the arm of a bellows, by pounding with a mortar, etc.—such implements soon call for the application of animals, water, and wind as motive-powers. Here and there, long before the period of manufacture, and also, to some extent, during that period, these implements pass over into machines, but without creating any revolution in the mode of production. It becomes evident, in the period of modern industry, that these implements, even under their form of manual tools, are already machines. For instance, the pumps with which the Dutch, in 1836-37, emptied the Lake of Harlem, were constructed on the principle of ordinary pumps, the only difference being that their pistons were driven by cyclopean steam-engines instead of by men. The common and very imperfect bellows of the blacksmith is, in England, occasionally converted into a blowing-engine by connecting its arm with a steam-engine. The steam-engine itself, such as it was at its invention, during the manufacturing period at the close of the 17th century, and such as it continued to be down to 1780, did not give rise to any industrial revolution. It was, on the contrary, the invention of machines that made a revolution in the form of steam-engines necessary. As soon as man, instead of working with an implement on the subject of his labor, becomes merely the motive-power of an implement-machine, it is a mere accident that motive-power takes the disguise of human muscle; and it may equally well take the form of wind, water or steam. Of course, this does not prevent such a change of form from producing great technical alterations in the mechanism that was originally constructed to be driven by man alone. Nowadays, all machines that have their way to make, such as sewing mchines, bread-making machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature their use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven both by human and by purely mechanical motive-power.

The machine, which is the starting-point of the industrial revolution, supersedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools, and set in motion by a single motive-power, whatever the form of that power may be. Here we have the machine, but only as an elementary factor of production by machinery.—Karl Marx.

## SHIP SUBSIDY FIGHT.

### Pettigrew Says the Bill Will Not Go Through This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The opponents of the Ship Subsidy bill in the Senate claim that there are at least twenty antagonistic speeches all ready for delivery, besides three or four in favor of the measure. Not one of these speeches is less than an hour long; most of them will take two hours to deliver. Under these circumstances they believe they have the Subsidy bill beaten.

Although the Subsidy Press Bureau claims that everything has been fixed, and that there is a smooth pathway for the bill, Senator Pettigrew and his colleagues have apparently not entered into his calculations.

"There are just thirty-three legislative days remaining before the session ends," remarked Mr. Pettigrew to-day, "and what have we accomplished? We have ratified, with certain amendments, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and passed the Army bill. That's all. There are fourteen appropriation bills and the War Revenue bill yet to be considered. I really don't see how there will be time for the transaction of much other business.

"The chairman of the Appropriation Committee has assured me that he intends to press the appropriation bills as rapidly as they can be presented, and to the exclusion of other matters. If he does this there is only one possible way by which the Subsidy bill might be forced through. That is by holding continuous night sessions and tiring us out. But to maintain a quorum in night sessions is a difficult matter unless the majority party are united in their support of the measure it is desired to put through. This is not the case with the Subsidy bill. There are a number of Republicans who will be delighted if the bill should fail without their open opposition. With this feeling in their own ranks, I don't think that majority can succeed in holding night sessions. I am well satisfied with the outlook."

The filibustering against the Subsidy was continued yesterday afternoon when the reading of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill in full was demanded. It contains about 130 pages, and half of these were read before Senate adjourned last night.

# A SOUTHERN ELECTION.

## AUGUSTA, GA., USES THE OLD TIME METHOD OF THREATENING.

### Votes Bought—Voters Intimidated—Corruption Rampant—Every Kind of Political Crime Conducted Openly and Above Board.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—The results of the recent municipal election were not wholly satisfactory to the supporters of the "White Man's" ticket. They won an overwhelming victory, it is true, but the first note of opposition came in the form of a Socialist Labor candidate for councilman. This is the initial effort of the Socialists of this city, and in the face of great obstacles the result was good.

In order to appreciate what it really meant some understanding of methods is necessary. In the first place Augusta is just as corrupt as a southern city could be, and a southern city can be even more corrupt than a northern city, despite the necessity for vice crusades in the latter. The papers here even contained market lists of prices paid for voters, and the fluctuations were followed with great interest from day to day.

The political game opened with what is called a "White Primary." Here a fight broke out, and on the first night the conest centred on two men for chairman, and on the question as to whether or not there should be an open or a secret ballot. The matter was not settled the first night, and on the second the candidate who favored the open ballot was elected, and the open ballot itself was defeated. In the meantime a fierce war was waged, and some votes were purchased for as much as twenty dollars.

Then the Socialist Labor Party entered the field and nominated Mr. Charles M. Keel for councilman. The papers here at once commenced to attack him, and his nomination was deprecated on the ground that it was a blow at white supremacy. The "Daily Tribune" says:—"Mr. Keel is an intelligent, upright young man, a TYPICAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN WAGE WORKER. He has the right, and his friends have the right, to nominate him for council, but neither he nor his friends should think of such a thing as nominating him to oppose the chosen white man's candidate. His candidacy should have been submitted to the white primary, and failing in this, should not be submitted at all—Phinizy and Matheny is the united white man's ticket in the fifth ward. No other ticket can be voted by good citizens. Let Mr. Keel cast the first ballot in the fifth ward for Phinizy and Matheny."

This was all extremely nice and gentlemanly, but the agitation of the Socialist Labor Party was carried on vigorously, and instead of persuasion, threats were used. All along the line it was asserted that the Socialists were in the field for the one purpose of allowing the negroes to gain the upper hand. Then assertions came thick and fast, and they were followed in most cases by threats.

Contrast the above mild and brotherly passage with this which also appeared in the "Daily Chronicle:" "By bolting the primary Mr. Keel cut himself off from the white people of the community, and when a man does that he might as well move for he cannot hope to meet with success in the city of Augusta. The white people are going to run Augusta and anyone who does not like their election ought to pack up bag and baggage and emigrate. Those who vote for Mr. Keel to-morrow will be bolters from the primary and will have no vote at the next municipal primary. A RECORD OF THEM WILL BE KEPT SO THEY CAN BE CHALLENGED NEXT TIME."

That last sentence sounds mild, but it is tantamount to a declaration of personal ostracism. The men who dared to vote for the Socialist Labor Party are to go on record, and the day before election such a threatening article, and such attempted intimidation are used to deter and frighten voters.

Mr. Keel had nothing to do with the white primary any more than he had to do with the capitalists who ran it. He was a candidate who had a right in the field, and he was selected by his party to run in opposton to the candidate of capitalists. It is not the loss of power to the whites that is feared, but it is the fact that all concerned with the government of this city, and all the capitalist leaders look with apprehension upon the growth of the Socialist movement.

When election day arrived this fear was made manifest, and the whole drove of politicians was at its wits end. In the opening hours of the poll, Mr. Keel drew such a heavy vote that it was feared he would be elected. The first thing was to drive all Socialists away from the polling booth, and the next was to send for Mr. Chas. Piquette, a shyster lawyer. He arrived on the scene with several thousand dollars and teams enough to bring in the straggling voters. During the whole day the teams were busy, and prices for votes went away up. The Socialists were unable to do anything as they were rigorously excluded from the polls, and the acts of those in power could in no way be questioned.

Among other little incidents was that in which a negro figured. Two men dragged him to the ballot box, thrust a ballot into his hand, and forced him to cast it. Thus do the negroes assist in the great work of upholding white supremacy, and in preventing the black man from doing anything to injure it.

Naturally when the votes were counted Keel was declared "defeated." He had received only forty votes to the two hundred and sixty-seven received by his opponent. The Socialists can count up more votes than that, and they declare rightly that they were cheated out of the election. Besides the duress and the intimidation there was the direct stealing, and between the two capitalism obtained another "startling victory."

The Socialist Labor Party is satisfied with the results of its first contest. It is in the field to win, and it will win despite the crookedness of those against it. The workingmen are flocking to its standard, and although every obstacle is placed in the way, they are sticking firmly to it. The election is typical, of southern capitalism. Here in Augusta there has been a great industrial growth during the past few years, and with that growth has come a corresponding change in political conditions. Capitalism fears anything that threatens it, and the fear it has of the Socialist Labor Party is well shown by the account of the last election.

## THEY ARE FINDING OUT.

(Continued from page 1.)

and UNCOMPROMISINGLY VIVIFIED AND PUT INTO ACTION BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; until he is able to follow the line of the class struggle himself. Then he will be clear in his political conception. What must be done, and how to do it will then be an open book to him. He will then know before hand that what ever he gives to the cause will actually do good. As he becomes class-conscious, and puts his class-consciousness into action by joining the only organization on earth, whose purpose is to promote and establish an adhesive class-conscious solidarity of the working class, the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, he will realize that he is an important political factor who is putting his shoulder to the wheel of progess and actually doing something; that he is somebody, in the most carefully devised, progressive and purposeful organization the world has ever seen; among a body of men who know exactly what they are doing, and how to do it; who cannot be overpowered, because if corruption defeats them in one position, they will move their banner to another, always following the line of the class struggle, until they get it planted where nothing can disturb it or them, while they finish their task of bringing about the SELF-EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

After you have read the Daily or Weekly PEOPLE long enough to catch on to the fact, and understand that it is simply a record of actual battles fought by honest, upright, manly workingmen (surrounded by fakirs and crooks) in the self-interest of their own class against the forces of capitalism, you will find that you will be disgusted when ever you undertake to read a stray copy of the "Appeal to Reason (?)" and you will feel kindly towards the men who first correctly named it the "Treason Spreader." You may feel sorry for your $125, but then you will feel like a man who has been saved from destruction.

The Daily or Weekly PEOPLE will open a new world of thought and action that will mean something to you, and your influence in bettering the condition of your fellow men.

Try it!

I have secured, at my own expense, 1,000 copies of this edition of the WEEKLY PEOPLE to be placed where they will do the most good. I will send them, post free, at one cent a copy to comrades and friends in this State only, who wish to lighten the burden on me. If there is any surplus it will be used for future editions. I hope the comrades in other States will take the hint, and show the "Treason Spreader" that a class-conscious boycott never dies.

Death to all "Treason Spreaders."

Long life to the Socialist Labor Party and its organs, the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE.

WM. McCORMICK.

## THE PASSING OF THE LOBBY.

### Corporations Have Representatives at the Capitol and Agreement With State Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The lobby that in years past haunted the halls of legislation has practically disappeared. Of course there may still be found persons at the Capitol who live by "influencing" legislation, but their presence only serves to accentuate the passing of the brood.

Behind the fact that there are fewer loafers and lobbyists on exhibition around the Capitol than there have been in many years there is an interesting explanation which demonstrates what a fine science the protection of corporations has become in this latter age and generation. The new methods of promoting and preventing legislation, as the exigency of the moment may require, have knocked the old style representative of the "Black Horse Cavalry" type out of his honest bread and butter.

The new style is a vast improvement on the ancient process. The corporations do not have to bother with the individual lobbyist whom they have had snapping and snarling at their heels for half a century.

Instead of enduring this discomfort, the corporations simply have an annual contract with the State Committee of the party in power and are guaranteed immunity from annoyance.

Besides this they have enough representatives in the legislative body to look out for their interests, which renders the service of a lobby unnecessary.

Up to a year or two ago the big corporations maintained a man, or, in fact, several men as agents at the Capitol to look out for their interests.

The expense bill of these agents used to run up into the thousands.

All this is done away with now. There are no agents to maintain, no expense bills to foot. A contract is made with the powers that be, and "there's nothing doin" in the lobby.

This plan is much simpler than the old-fogy methods. The knights of the "The Third House" may threaten and propose bills aimed at corporations until they are blue in the face, but the corporations display not the slightest interest in their operations. The State Commitee is all powerful and can kill any bill the corporations want or pass any measure they demand. The lobby has nothing to say about the matter, one way or the other.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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| In 1888 | 2,068 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |

**As we see ground that has long lain idle and untilled, if it be rich and naturally fertile, abound with innumerable sorts of weeds and unprofitable wild herbs; and that, to make it perform its true office, we must cultivate and prepare it for such seeds as are proper for our service; even so it is with our minds, which, if not applied to some certain study that may fix and restrain them, run into a thousand extravagances, and are eternally roving here and there in the inextricable labyrinth of restless imagination. —MONTAIGNE.**

## THE CORN THAT ACHES THEM.

Unquestionably Socialism aims at a revolution. It offers no apology therefor. Neither does it seek to dodge the point in the least. When told, as we are often told, that a physical clash will and must ensue, that enthroned Capital will no more abdicate than enthroned Landlordism, i. e., Feudalism, did, Socialism acknowledges the soft impeachment: it frankly acknowledges that it means to go the logical length of the line, and that, the peaceful methods of civilization having been exhausted and Capitalism having appealed to the "last resort," Socialism will unquestionably pursue its foe on that field too, and squelch Capitalism there. It is, accordingly, in no dogeful vein that Socialism insists, however, upon the fact that "revolution" does not necessarily include force or bloodshed, and, furthermore, that not a few of the changes implied in Socialism are infinitely less "subsersive" than certain folks affect to believe. The composition of what goes loosely by the name of "Government" is of this latter sort.

Nothing is more common than to hear gentlemen, whose consciences are stung by the very mention of "Socialism," and who feel the ground shake under them at the mere thought of Labor's supremacy, express the conviction that Barbarism steps close upon the heels of Socialism. They argue: "Society lives upon high thought; its Government must reflect that. Socialism, on the contrary, thinks of bread only; its proposed Government, made up of representatives of the trades in the nation, would be a Government fit for animals only. Man needs more than bread." The impression herein attempted to be conveyed is that capitalist Government consists of representatives of the Sciences, of Art and Literature; the fact herein attempted to be concealed is that capitalist Government consists of representatives picked out upon the identical principle that would guide the Socialist Republic in its choice, in so far as its Government would consist of representatives of the industries that the nation needs to satisfy its needs.

Upon this point, let Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, the right bower of the President, and certainly good authority on capitalist Society, take the stand and give State evidence. Turning upon his associates at an unguarded moment he recently said in the House of Representatives:

"I can muster upon the floor of this House ten representatives of bituminous coal, where there is one representative of anthracite."

And, letting his eyes wander over the rest of the House, he continued to enumerate the coarse wool sheep industry, the small sheep industry, the beet sugar industry, the dairy industry and the oleomargarine industry as being "represented" in the House. Congressman Grosvenor might, had he wanted, gone through the list of industries. He would have found all the leading ones directly "represented" among his colleagues.

"Government" is but a committee of the property-holding class. What is represented there are the interests of this class. When the social system was feudal the representatives represented the feudal system of production and distribution; now that the social system has become capitalist, the representatives represent the capitalist system of production and distribution; when the social system shall have become Socialist, the representatives will represent the collective system of production and distribution. As far as the representation of material needs is concerned, Socialism would, accordingly, introduce no change, could introduce none. What, then, are the changes that the capitalists are so much exercised about?

They are exercised about the fact that while now, as well as it will be under Socialism, the Government is made up of representatives of the nation's material productivity, the present representatives represent the idle, the Fleecing Class, while under Socialism the representatives would represent the Working Class. While to-day the mining industry is represented, not by the miners, but by the idle mine-owners; while to-day, the sheep raising and wool growing, the beet sugar, the dairy and all other industries are represented, not by the class that works at them, but by the class that lives in idleness on the sweat of the workers' brow;—while such is the present make-up of the "representatives," under Socialism the representatives in Government would consist, not of the Idle Class, but of the Working Class.

And what that means Messrs. Capitlists have a very distinct idea of. Hence their fury. That is the corn that aches them, that is the subversiveness they dread. It is not any apprehensions on the score of man's intellectual part that throws them into spasms.

## BLIND CASSANDRAS.

At the moment of stepping out of office, Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan shrieked this shriek on New Year's day:

"I make the prediction that, unless those in charge and in whose hands legislation is reposed change the present system of inequality, in less than a quarter of a century there will be a bloody revolution in this great country of ours."

Thus, with disheveled hair and arms extended, did Priam's blind daughter shriekingly grope her way through the winding halls of Troy's royal residence. Troy fell. Not a stone remained on the other. The city went up in flames and smoke, and descended in ashes. And yet Cassandra's prophecy was the prophecy of blindness. Whence she imagined danger threatened, none came; whence she expected safety, danger rolled upon and crushed her house. Hence her "prophecies" were worthless. And so it is with the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, to-day.

The Hon. Hazen S. Pingree is a blind Cassandra. Partaking of his prototype's high-wrought nervous temperament he is sensitive; but, being as intellectually as she was physically blind, he cannot see. Like her, he imagines dangers from quarters whence none can threaten, and, consequently, looks for help whence none is possible. His warnings are useless.

No help will come, no help can come from those "in whose hands legislation is reposed." The leading act of the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree himself, the act that stamped him with the distinctive appellation of "Potato-patch Pingree," he being himself a member of the class "in whose hands legislation is reposed," amply attests to the fact that salvation cannot come from the class that has an interest in modern inequalities,—the ruling, the Capitalist Class. From this class, all that can be expected are "potato-patch" schemes of relief. Never will that class, never could it, any more than any previous ruling class, voluntarily abdicate. The one thing to end inequalities—the freeing of the Working Class from the burden of carrying the Capitalist Class—will not proceed from the latter. As Tolstoi well said, the latter will do anything—shriek, prophesy, build potato-patches, anything—short of itself stepping off the back of Labor. Help can come only from Labor; itself must do the freeing act; itself—enlightened into class-consciousness, consequently, scornful of "potato-patch" courtplasters—must throw the Capitalist Class off.

The "bloody revolution" may or may not come. If it come, the fault will lie, not with those "in whose hands legislation is reposed"—the Pingree class for short. If it come, the reason will be that the healing work of the Socialist Labor Party agitation, education and organization was too far outstripped by the malady. Contrariwise, if the "bloody revoltion" fails to materialize, thanks will be due, not to those "in whose hands legislation is reposed"—the Pingree class for short—but to the class in whose hands leglisation does not now repose; it will be due to the Working Class itself, marching under the liberating folds of the S. L. P. banner.

Futile, more than futile, harmless are the prophecies of the Blind Cassandras. By looking for the North Star in the southern skies they promote and invite disaster.

## "LABOR" AS A BUSINESS.

The following story recently appeared in a metropolitan evening daily:

"Several Winters ago, just before the annual conclave of the Knights of Labor, a well-known New York past master workman sent a letter like this to Chauncey M. Depew:

"Hon. Chauncey M. Depew:

"Dear Sir—The great Congress of the Knights of Labor, of New York State, is about to convene its annual session at Albany. I understand that the interests of the New York Central Railroad Company are to be the subject of discussion and resolution at this convention.

"You have many friends among the labor men of this city, who would like to attend the Congress. Kindly mail twenty passes to Albany and return for these friends, all of whom are good speakers and workers. Thus greatly oblige, Yours fraternally.

"At the Congress following the above letter these resolutions were adopted, against the protest of a strenuous minority:

"Resolved, That railroad corporations are enemies of the plain people.

"Resolved, That none of the plain people, particularly representatives of organized labor, should ever ask for or accept favors from a railroad corporation.

"After that, Congress adjourned, on the train to New York twenty passes were handed to the conductor, who remarked:

"'I see you boys are on the way home from the labor convention.'

"'Yes,' a delegate replied.

"'I read about you in the Albany papers. Those were hot resolutions you adopted aginst the railroad corporations.'

"'Yes,' came a faint murmur from one of the twenty deadheads.

"The conductor passed on. There was not another word from either side, and silence reigned in the smoking car until the trainman hollered 'Hudson.'"

The story is given as a joke. If a joke, it is a ghastly joke; it is a joke Artemus Wardian in its nature; a joke that chastises the mind.

How often does not the militant feel incensed at the contumely with which the workingman is treated, as a class, by the Depew class, the class of the exploiters! But are the Depews wholly to blame? The story above answers the question.

The abortion of labor organization—known one time as K of L., other times as A. F. of L.—can and does produce only such "leadership" as is found at their State, and other conventions, and as is photographed in the story here told. With these gentlemen, whose information on the Labor Question is nil, and whose character for honesty is consequently null, Labor is a business like shoe-strings or roasted chestnuts. Their every motion is directed by this conception. Consequently, to draw moneys from their organization for railroad fare and then apply to the railroads for passes is strictly in keeping with their business. In the promotion of this special "line," the passing of resolutions denunciatory of capitalists and then applying to these very people for favors is a natural occurrence.

Too indolent of mind to look below the surface, themselves misled by their own press, and coming in contact with only such representatives of Labor as are typified by the deadheads in the story, it is small wonder the Depew class judges the Working Class by the specimens it meets, whom it justly looks upon as blackmailers, and whom, when occasion offers, it hires in the capacity of its "Labor Lieutenants."

## A TIMELY INFORMATION AND LESSON.

The London despatch announcing the reconciliation of the Socialist, Edward Bernstein, with the Prussian Government, and the permission granted him by the latter to return home from exile, has in it much more than the mere desertion from Socialism and the Cause of the Working Class by an individual. Heinous as the deed is, desertion, even treason, is too well known a phenomenon for any individual act of that nature to either serve as a warning, or throw important light upon the character of the act. The conduct of Edward Bernstein, however, is rich with instruction for the Socialist Movement.

About three years ago, Bernstein, considered up to that time a pillar of Marxism, burst forth in the Socialist press of Germany with articles that denied one and each the cardinal tenets of Socialism. In these articles the historic decline of the middle class was controverted with clouds of alleged statistical figures, the class struggle was relegated with puerilities to the domain of abstract thought, the Social Revolution was scoffed at,—in short the Movement of the Proletariat was laid prostrate, its veins being cut wide open.

If one, reputed to be an authority on astronomy, were to burst forth with articles denying the established and elemental principles of that science; if he claimed that the sun did diurnally move around the earth, and that the stars were so many burning jets in a chandelier that hung from the roof of heaven:—if that were to happen, the man would simply be pitied, and he, together with his "discoveries," would be left aside, in deserved neglect. Not so with Bernstein's "discoveries." Instructive to say, his articles created great interest, became the subject of much discussion in some Socialist quarters.

Why so?

In the answer to this question lies the valuable information and lesson gathered by the Movement's experience with Edward Bernstein.

From whom would the astronomer, who were to-day to return to the Ptolemaic system, get a hearing? From Rev. Jaspers only. Surely no trusted astronomer would at all bother about him; and most assuredly none such could feel in the least shaken in the scientific principles that guide his action. That Bernstein's articles created the commotion they did in quarters styled Socialist is, accordingly, an evidence that those quarters were not Socialist at all, or, if abstractly Socialist, were, like himself, ready for desertion, ready to give up the Revolutionary Movement of the Proletariat. The subsequent Kautsky resolutions—throwing overboard the class struggle while turning to the Christian Socialist theory of "moral regeneration," and proceeding, as they did, from and supported, as they were, by the very element that, like setting hens, had fluttered over Bernstein's "discoveries"—went far to prove this fact. Bernstein, in close embrace with the Prussian Yunker, now demonstrates the proposition.

The Movement for the emancipation of the proletariat owes two debts to Edward Bernstein:

1. He has lightened the work of the militant Socialists by his conduct. Henceforth sympathy will no longer lame their striking arm. He stands as an early century horrible example, warning that the only attention that comrade deserves who repudiates the tenets of Socialism, is to be forthwith stripped of the insignia of comradeship, and drummed at the double quick out of the camp.

2. He has raised the veil that covered a dangerous superstition. To him is due the exact knowledge that militant Socialism now has of the number of its forces, and of their location. Once imagined to spread at least over the continent of Europe, with weak imitations in America, militant Socialism now discovers that it is in force there in spots only, with France in the lead, and that America is one of its strongholds. The estimate of the future, together with the nature of the work now requisite, can not choose but receive new direction by the light of this revelation.

Edward Bernstein did not live in vain.

## THE BOSSCHIETER CONVICTION

Not Campbell, not Death, not even McAlister, none of these base degenerates is to-day the real felon that stands convicted of the atrocious crime on which the Paterson jury rendered last Friday night a verdict of murder in the second degree. The real criminal at the dock during last week's Paterson trial was the Social System of to-day,—CAPITALISM.

The baseness, the turpitude, the inhumanity, the bestiality of the prisoners are all unspeakable; and yet, how few, if any, are not the large employers of labor, or pampered scions of plutocratic idleness in the land whom, with essential justice, the identical charges would not apply to? On the other hand, let all the turpitude, baseness, inhumanity and bestiality of the individual criminals in this case be imagined to be characteristics in certain indivduals, how far could all that take them on their career of depravity if circumstances did not play into their hands? In this case the Social System of to-day was the handmaid of the crime committed. The murdered and outraged girl was a mill-hand, hard-working and underpaid, like mill-hands are the land over. Nor is that all. The opportunity to secure even the pittance of the wage slave is precarious. He or she tries to secure the good will of the "furnisher of work." McAlister was a "furnisher of work;" the mill-hand knew that; she knew he had taken a fancy to her; conduct, that otherwise she would have recoiled from, she yielded to; in order, as she said, to get a job in his factory, she being out of work, she accepted the questionable attentions of himself and his chums. The Jennie Bosschieter victims, on one side, the McAlisters and chum felons on the other, are but obverse and reverse of a medal that can be coined only in the mint of a criminal Social System such as Capitalist Society is.

Vain are the efforts of the felonious Plutocracy to make scapegoats of its dirty pets, the convicted Paterson men; vain is its affectation of righteous indignation at the "shocking crime." IT was convicted; IT stands branded by the verdict.

That the Plutocracy is aware of this in its inmost heart, peeps quite clearly through the crevices of the long breath which it drew when it heard that the sentence was not DEATH.

But "put off is not dropped." Another jury is forming, before whose bar, not one or three isolated social felons are to be felled, like loose tape-worm links periodically cast off by the body that the parasite undermines, while the head and front of the offending remains with its suckers fastened on the human vitals. That jury is forming before whose bar will be arraigned in a bunch the felon Social System of Capitalism itself, and whose verdict will be DEATH.

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Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, a Philadelphia "borer from within" is running for President of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Mr. George Perkins, a Labor Lieutenant of Capital, is doing the same. Through the columns of their official journal they are telling the truth about each other. Barnes accuses Perkins of falsifying accounts, and proves it by citations from official records. But Mr. Barnes regrets the act as Perkins comes back at him thus: "I haven't a 'speak easy' in which cigars are sold at 4c. in competition with places which charge 5c. and handle union cigars to draw from to meet expenses. Neither have any scab bosses contributed to the running expenses of the INTERNATIONAL Union." The latter part of it refers to a bribe given Union 100 of Philadelphia for the purpose of inducing it to call a strike in Newman's shop. Barnes wished to keep $500 of this sum for his own benefit. Both sides would have been content to allow the matter to rest in obscurity had not Barnes and Perkins both been after the same office. It is well that they ran.

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Mamie Hays, the editor of the "Cleveland Citizen," rolls the expresison: "has come out for socialism" around and around her editorial tongue with a gusto that makes the action savor strongly of the zest experienced in tasting a fine morsel. It has all the attributes of a handout, or a method whereby interior decorating can be obtained for a hungry man. This phase of the wording is characteristic, not accidental. The editor herself once came out for "socialism." Then she came out for several other things, unity among them, but they did not pay. Now she is looking around for something else for which she can come out, but the coming out season is over. Recently in Cleveland Central Labor Union she came out so far that she is out yet, and the good pure-and-simplers have decreed that she can stay out, if she likes it so well. Until relieved of her post, which will be in the near future, she can tell how many new people "have come out for socialism."

## Political and Economic.

"La Petite Republique," edited by the "Intellectual" Gerault-Richard, has an item praising Puttee, a member of the Manitoba Parliament, and also a member of the Independent Labor Party. Either "La Petite Republique" is very credulous, or it is very crooked if it can find any "socialism" in Puttee. In the first place he is as spineless as a cup of custard, and he is as evasive as a minnow. He has behind him a corrupt "pure and simple' organization and the notoriously fakir-controlled paper "Citizen and Country." These Canadians can scarcely be called "Intellectuals,' as they have more in common with the ordinary "labor" candidate of the Republican or Democratic party. Here in this country the Kangaroos picked Puttee up as an example to be followed, but that was an undeserved stigma. As a tool of capitalism in Canada, he is without a peer, but there are many like him in this country—and evidently many like him in France.

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The latest S. D. P. paper is the "Missouri Socialist." Its Editor knows how to run things. He is young, plastic, bright, energetic and rapid—particularly young and particularly rapid. Nothing could impede him as he takes off his shoes and settles down to work. He becomes inspired as he adds another collar to the bunch of previous linen on the wall. And when he commenced to feel the effects of the three days sun-stroke with which he occasionally afflicts himself, he asserted that the paper stood "against all non-toilers." That is thorough and blood-thirsty. It cuts off children, old people and invalids. If the writer merely wished to state that he was after the scalp of the capitalist, he slipped a cog very badly. He should get a hustle on himself, and invest twenty-five cents in a pair of glasses. They would enable him to see a point when he is hung up on it.

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The Chicago "Worker's Call" (Kangaroo) at its recent money raising ball had a program in which appeared advertisements of scab concerns. The trades unions on which the paper had been imposing at once commenced to howl, and the result is that "The Worker's Call" apologises. Perhaps it is sincere in its protestations, but as it makes no offer to return the money received for the advertisements, there is plenty of room to believe that it was only too happy to profit by its "mistake." It suggests that the way to avoid such occurrences is for the unions to come in closer touch with it, and so every thing could be run along "strictly union lines." As the paper has for some time made most violent assertions and declarations of love for unionism, and now accepts such advertising, it is evident that its one course of action is to bunco enough money to allow it to exist for a few more weeks. Let's pray!

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"The Bugle" is a small postage stamp sheet blown from Reading, Pa. It is the latest grain of the recent crop of Social Democratic papers. It consists of four diminutive pages. It purports to support the "Socialist Party," which is the alias of the S. D. P. in Pensylvania; and in doing so it has a number of choice observations on the Twentieth Century, and some few quotations from dictionaries and other standard works on Socialism of a like nature. It is somewhat inclined to Christian "Socialism," single tax, and it believes in a co-operative commonwealth built "along the lines" or curves laid out by Bellamy. Very few publications could believe all these things in such a small space, but "The Bugle" is more than successful at doing it.

## GOMPERS DEALING IN SAWDUST.

"Let me impress you with my wisdom and general air of monchalant cleverness," said President Gompers, as the light streamed through the open window of the meeting hall of the Central Federated Union, and made his celluloid shirt front gleam and glisten in its rays. "The great organization, five millions rather strong, which is affiliated with me will welcome you to its fold. If the Central Federated Union had joined us before, instead of doing nothing they would have done far less; and the serried ranks of the toilers would march unimpeded to its final goal. It is a maxim in political economy that I should always collect dues, and guided by historical epochs which have just lapsed, we shall at once get down to business. It is your duty to join with the American Federation of Labor, not so much for your sake, as for the suffering, incident to, and based upon, the long and bitter wailing through the night. We hold that we can do more for you singly than we can isolated, and in a bond of fraternal dissolution we shall go arm in arm. We shall hold aloft the warning echo, and no man shall tread upon the heels of the share that rightly goes to capital. From that share we draw the sustenance that is the breath of morrow."

The delegates to the Central Fakirated Union hung with unbated breath on his golden words, and when he finished they arose for the purpose of doing him. But Gompers remained, as ever, undone. His beautiful half-hitch countenance, mobile and plastic, betrayed ever and anon the varying emotions of a plate of mashed potatoes. In a loud, though thick voice, he ran away from his questioners, and ising to the greatness of his opportunity he said:

"I do not know everything."

Few could believe it. Standing there behind his twenty years of greatness, the most humble and the most diffident man that ever carried an organization under his non-union hat admitted that he did not know everything! Yea, verily, and there are things besides that which he does not know, and many more of them.

"Why did you accept seceding unions?" demanded one delegate. "Why did you build your union from delinquent scabs?"

Mr. Gompers replied without heat, and in an absent minded way. "We got them at a bargain. They were marked down from—" but then recovering himself he scorned the imputation, and asserted that some enemy to unionism was at work, and was trying to drag the truth to light. But the great A. F. of L. could withstand all such underhand attempts to injure the cause, and he, personally, too.

Was it not monstrous that such things could be done? How could he know of it? Was not he connected with the A. F. of L. in an official capacity, and for that reason why should people expect him to know what was going on? To prove that such was not the case, he would cite an instance that had nothing whatever to do with it. A few months ago there wandered out of the island of Porto Rico a gentleman named Iglesias. He had attempted to palm himself off as a relative of Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader of Spain. Having failed in this, he discovered the Socialist Labor Party to be intolerant, and started to establish a paper, but the paper refused to have any such thing done to it. Now the Federation was to spend the sum of $3,000 in organizing Porto Rico, and the delegates might rest assured that most of that sum would be used in collecting it.

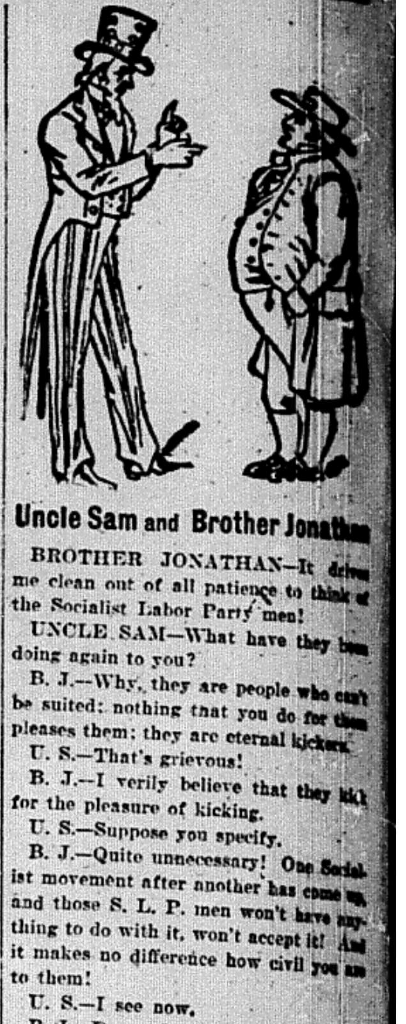
"But you haven't answered our question," shouted an impatient delegate. "We want to know why you accepted scabs?"

Mr. Gompers became eloquent. He could not answer the question, but eloquence was with him an abiding grace, and he at once began to wither the man with his sarcasm. The man had often used the efficient art of withering against other people, and in this case he did not wilt even in one of his delicate tendrils. He shouted his demand in a louder voice, and accused Mr. Gompers of being a scab organizer. Then he met his Waterloo. Mr. Samuel stretched out his dignity and placed it on tip-toes. Then he said:

"Until we have the millenium we will have disputes. I cannot prevent them from rising. If you do not wish to have warring unions come with us where we have the unions, and all is otherwise. I can point with pride to an unbroken line of one victory, and also prove that I was re-elected to represent you as your national president. Should that line of victories be broken by another strike won, then we shall hang our heads with shame, and confess that something else is needed."

But even this masterly answer did not suit the delegates. They had found business dull of late, as workers were growing the reverse of dull, so they looked upon Mr. Samuel Gompers as an intruder, who was trying to take the beer out of their mouths. His burning words did not scorch them a bit. His gigantic organization did not move them a hair, as they had a gigantic organization themselves, and it was too small even for those who were trying to earn an honest living out of it.

But men who were working toward the same end should not fight, so they gently but firmly patted him on the head and told him he was the greatest leader that ever was, but he would do well to shake the dust of New York off his feet, as he would be able to shake very little of it into his purse. Then with protestations of good will and pledges of fellowship they saw him safely out of town, and returned to their plans for purifying the city.



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—It drives me clean out of all patience to think of the Socialist Labor Party men!

UNCLE SAM—What have they been doing again to you?

B. J.—Why, they are people who can't be suited: nothing that you do for them pleases them; they are eternal kickers.

U. S.—That's grievous!

B. J.—I verily believe that they kick for the pleasure of kicking.

U. S.—Suppose you specify.

B. J.—Quite unnecessary! One Socialist movement after another has come up, and those S. L. P. men won't have anything to do with it, won't accept it! And it makes no difference how civil you are to them!

U. S.—I see now.

B. J.—Do you?

U. S.—If you want a coat and go into a clothing store, what is it that you will buy?

B. J.—A coat, of course.

U. S.—If the salesman brings you a pair of snow-shoes——

B. J.—I won't accept them!

U. S.—Even if he is very civil to you, and tells you that's just the thing for you?

B. J.—Even then. I would say it is a coat I want.

U. S.—And if he returns offering to sell you a finely embroidered night cap—

B. J.—I'll tell him it is coat I want to go out not a decoration to go to bed with.

U. S.—Would you refuse him even if he smiled and was polite?

B. J.—Despite all his smiles!

U. S.—And if he came back again displaying a beautiful pair of Knickerbockers?

B. J.—I would shake him up and yell "Coat" into his ears.

U. S.—Would you be so rude as to do that despite his suavity?

B. J.—Yes. No amount of suavity will stick me with something I don't want.

U. S. contemplates B. J. from head to foot.

B. J.—Ain't I right?

U. S.—Now, tell me what answer would you make if that salesman were to say to you: "Sir, you drive me clean out of all patience; it is clear you can't be suited: nothing that I do for you pleases you; you are an eternal kicker!"

B. J. (visibly losing patience)—What I would do would be to grab the fellow by the collar and tell him that I was the one who was being driven out of all patience and he was doing it. I would tell him that, either he is deaf and can't hear what it is I want, or he does hear, but is a confounded cheat who don't want to admit that he does not have what I want, and means to palm off upon me what I don't want. That's what I would say!

U. S.—Ditto, ditto would any S. L. P. man do say to you.

B. J.—Hey?!?!

U. S.—Just so, and deservedly too. The S. L. P. demands the abolition of the wage system of slavery by the establishment of the Socialist Republic—in short, Socialism.

B. J.—I know.

U. S.—Whereupon smirking salesmen approach the S. L. P. men with Glasgow plans of municipalization, which are to Socialism what snow-shoes would be to a coat.

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.—These polite salesmen then turn up with tariff reduction plans, which are to Socialism what night caps would be to a coat.

B. J. scratches his head more intensely.

U. S.—Being again refused, these salesmen return full of smiles with referendum plans, which are to Socialism what Knickerbockers would be to a coat.

B. J.'s head seems to have the itch badly.

U. S.—Now, then, just as you would tell such a salesman, the S. L. P. must tell these reform-hucksters: "You are either deaf and can't hear what it is that we want, or you are a lot of confounded crooks, seeking to palm off upon us your several one-legged hobbies as Socialism."

B. J. scratches his head with both hands.

U. S.—Differently, however, from you, the S. L. P. men do not lose their patience. The other fellows do, and grow wilder with every demonstration of the imperviousness of the S. L. P. to humbug. The S. L. P. remains calm and firm, unflinchingly hewing open the path, solid and broad, for the triumphant passage of the Socialist Republic.

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The stenographic report made by [illegible] Keinard of the Trade Union debate, held at New Haven, Conn., November [illegible], between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party, is now ready for delivery in pamphlet form.

Get it! Read it! Study it!

Price 5 cents a copy; three dollars a hundred. Address orders to Labor News Company 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### Two Striking Incidents in Syracuse.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Kangaroos, labor fakirs and Judases recently got together in this city. There was a bond of union between them—hatred of the Socialist Labor Party. When the Kangs circulated their petition for signatures to get a ticket in the field last fall, every crook of pure and simpledom was anxious to help it along, "so that the S. L. P. would be smashed." Homer D. Call, secretary-treasurer of the International Butcher Workmen, who broke up the local union because it would not stand for his crookedness, and who is still suffering from the lashing given him by S. L. P. men, placed his name on the Kang's petition; Charles Wolfarth of the Garment Workers, a Republican politician in the Third Ward, who handles and dispenses boodle money, is another; W. S. O'Brien and John T. O'Brien, of the Carpenters, the latter being expelled from the Trades Assembly about two years ago when it had a little purity, on the charge of blackmailing an Elmira employer, but now whitewashed; Charles L. Metzger of the Journeymen Tailors, who has unsuccessfully tried to capture the Republican nomination for Alderman of the Fourth Ward through his prestige in the Trades Assembly; W. J. Connelly of the Painters, another unsuccessful aspirant for Republican honors; William G. List of the Cigarmakers, and several minor fry.

There were also on the petition Edward Arbogart, Republican Alderman of the Fourth Ward; Edward McLaughlin, Democratic Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, where Kangaroo E. B. Schwarz lives; John C. O'Brien of the Second Ward, Democratic city committeeman, and a lot of hangers-on.

From Salina street along Butternut street, taking in intermediate streets, to the town of Salina, almost every small business man and saloonkeeper who overestimated the strength of the Kangs, put his name to the list. The hangers-on of saloons had their names put on, and in some instances twice. The signatures of minors were procured for the price of a beer. "Alte genossen" like Edward Keyher, saloonkeeper, and E. Henry Ungleich, of the Blue Label Cigarmakers committee, showed their strong desire for "Socialism in our time" by signing twice, and George Luttinger, Jr., who says he doesn't care a fig what his party's tactics are and doesn't believe in trades unions; Edward Breisemeister of the singing society and with a prison record: F. A. Ward, of the "Labor World," Gus Grethel, Joseph Barbetti, and many others—all helped the "good cause along" by signing between drinks.

Not content with signing their names more than once the Kangaroos had to resort to forgery. Although I have not as yet thoroughly investigated their methods, there is evidence to show that forgery was resorted to. A member of our party, Henry King, who was importuned several times to sign his name, at all times refusing, has his name on the list, and it was placed there by the notary public who importuned him, Kangaroo Horton. Charles Strebel is another whose name was forged and sworn to.

The fakir-ridden pure and simple unions were visited and with lies and hypocrisy some of their members were induced to sign. Consistent in their crookedness to the last, having the labor fakirs and politicians' names on their list, they went to their boon companion and traitor to the working class, Erasmus Pellenz, and he complacently wrote his name with the rest of the crooks. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

With all the free advertising in the trades unions, boasting a membership of 2,000; with all their denunciation of the S. L. P. as a union wrecker, and despite their claim that we would be no more after November 7, election day told a different tale. In the wards where they principally live, the Second, Third and Fourth, populated by Germans who were appealed to on race lines, we beat them, and beat them badly. The Second gave us 84 to their 45 votes; the Third, 124 to their 54, and the Fourth, 56 to their 54. In the other wards they were hardly heard of.

* * *

The Kangs in this city got up a demonstration for Peter Curran, the English fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L., last week. In order to advertise it, and, also get financial assistance, they went to the Trades Assembly and made a plea for funds to pay Curran's expenses. George Luttinger, Jr., and Chas. Neuman were on the committee. They showed how they were in favor of trades unions and against the tactics of the S. L. P. The specious Luttinger is a beauty, and should procure a chair in some university as a Professor of Hypocrisy. The other day, in trying to convince a comrade that the Kangs, and S. L. P. men must get together he said he did not believe in trades unions and didn't care a d——n for the opinions of the party on that question. Still he makes a plea, on the grounds of friendship to the unions, for assistance. The fakirs recognized their friends, and gave them $10, and, of course, the faithful "suckers" in the unions were notified of Curran's coming—that is, those who still attend meetings.

The meeting was held in the large assembly room of the Hall. At 8 o'clock, there were eight people present, at 8.30, thirty, at 8.45 when the meeting started, there were forty, and at no time more than fifty, of whom five were S. L. P. men. And it was a nice collection. About a dozen were former Jewish members, who never paid dues, but were always disgruntled, two former New York Debsites, fifteen alte genossen, three strangers, and the rest were Kangaroos and labor fakirs among them John T. O'Brien. A trio of beauty spots sat closely together, vainly trying to break up the frost on the meeting. These were Judas Erasmus Pellenz, Wm. J. List of the Cigarmakers, and W. J. Caldwell, of the painters, who would like a job either under Pellenz in the Fire Marshall's office or under the Superintendent of Public Works. Fizzle as it was, it was a meeting of traitors and crooks, and by such it was attended.

THOMAS CRIMMINS,
Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 11.

### Pups With Body-Servants.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—If any of the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE chanced to pass through 59th street yesterday afternoon they would have noticed a sight that would give them cause to congratulate themselves that they were Socialists and opponents of a civilization that permits of such a spectacle.

A footman, a liveried menial, was leading a brindle pup along the park side, giving the brute an airing. A few blocks west men were slaving out their lives to produce the means with which it was possible for this dog to have a "body servant."

E. C.
New York, Jan. 11.

### Funds for Haverhill.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Please announce that the amounts received thus far for the Section Haverhill, S. L. P., fund are:

N. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y., $1; Section Los Angeles, Cal., $5; Daniel S. Law, Lynn, $.50; C. J. Huges, Lynn, Mass., $.50. Total seven dollars.

JAMES F. DAILY,
121 Merrimac street,
Treas. Sec. Haverhill, S. L. P.
Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 12.

### Not an Isolated Case.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Although I am not a member of the organization, I am in sympathy with the Socialist Labor Party and vote its ticket.

Yesterday by mere chance I saw a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE on a newstand and bought the paper.

I was greatly surprised and pleased to learn that the Party is publishing such a splendid paper. I handed it around among my shopmates, and many of them were interested and some said they would buy it regularly hereafter. Strange to say, not one of them had before heard that such a paper was in existence.

The current number shows that the paper must have been published for now six months.

It seems to me that a proper effort has not been made by the organization to bring the DAILY PEOPLE to the attention of the working class, else myself and others of whom I have inquired, would have heard of the paper before this.

Wishing the DAILY PEOPLE every success and trusting that the Party will take practical measures to bring it to the notice of every wage-worker in the city I subscribe myself.

WORKINGMAN.
New York, Jan. 12.

### Permanent Organizer for New England.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In considering the best way to raise funds to defray the expenses of a permanent organizer in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, Section Lynn wishes to bring before the Sections of the above States the proposition to advance the price of due stamps from twelve to twenty-two cents, the extra ten cents to be set aside to defray the expenses of the organizer. We consider that any other methods, such as festival dances or concerts are not reliable methods of raising funds as there is no way of knowing the income from such sources. To keep a permanent organizer in the field an assured income must be forthcoming.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE
Section Lynn.
Lynn, Mass., January 13.

### A Professor Interpellated.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have just sent to Professor Zueblin of the Chicago University. It speaks for itself.

J. R. FRASER.
Dayton, O., Jan. 11.

[Enclosure.]

15 De Kalb street,
Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1901.

PROFESSOR ZUEBLIN
Chicago University.—

Dear Sir: I will introduce myself as the man who, at your lecture before Dayton Center on the 10th inst., made a statement to the effect that he did not believe that a man in your position would dare carry to its logical conclusion your proposition that art to be true must, in the future, come as the result of a universal demand.

You will remember that I stated and you admitted that this involved an industrial revolution (in order to enable the present wage-slave or working class to at all participate in the beauties and humanizing effects of art.) The statement in parenthises, was, of course, not made in the lecture room and would only be understood by those who have made a special study of the social and labor problem; the two latter being one and inseparable.

In order to get immediately at the animus of this letter, I will state that I as a clear, scientific Socialist, (I understand fully the amount of self-laudation involved in this statement), and am therefore strongly desirous that the correct principles of social science be inculcated, particularly into the working class, who, I admit, however, do not form any part of your audience.

The reason for my saying that I didn't believe that you would dare carry your proposition to its logical conclusion is that you are in the employ of an institution that is notoriously capitalistic in is endowment, and that will not, of course, tolerate anything that would tend to educate the working class in the principles of the class struggle; for this reason, when the working class understands the class struggle, it will, having the numbers and power, incontinently turn both the capitalist and middle exploiting classes down, and convert all the means of production of wealth to its proper collective ownership, to be operated for the benefit of all, who are willing to work to produce the wealth they require.

For instance, you would not dare lecture on and give the true facts of the "Bull Pen" outrage in Idaho, the Hazleton affair in Pennsylvania, the switchmen's strike in Buffalo, N. Y., the coal miners' strike in Virden and Pana, Ill., where negro and white working men were pitted against each other in the struggle for permission to work for starvation wages. I could keep on with instances of this kind practically indefinitely, for the material therefor is almost without end, and is constantly being added to. You would not dare tell us the true reasons for the wholesale disfranchisement of wage workers in the South and white workers in the North: in the former, openly by means of revised State constitutions, and in the latter by various subterfuges such as property and educational qualifications and extensions of terms of office. You would not dare lecture on the significance of the partnership existing between the capitalists and the labor unions or between the Mark Hannas and those whom he aptly calls his "Labor Lieutenants." I took up this afternoon and started to read Ruskin's "Unto This Last" in your travelling library. On page 21, I find this statement: "A stoker ought not to desire high wages if the company is too poor to keep the engine wheels in repair."

The exact contrary of this is true. The company has no right to run its business at the expense of the stoker. The company, and this involves all the capitalistic concerns, has no right to conduct a business in which it cannot pay the stoker the full value of the product of his labor. Of course, the carrying out of this principle, involves the destruction of capitalist industry, and the substution therefor of Socialist industry, in which every worker, including the then former employer, will get the exact value of the product of his labor, whether of brain or muscle.

While I am just starting to read Ruskin on political economy, the defectiveness of his reasoning is perfectly apparent in his recognition of "reciprocal interests" between workers and employers. That is, he apparently cannot see the development of industry from the old guild system where master and man worked together in the same shop to the present capitalistic system, wherein the employing capitalist don't even know where the shops are located or the names of his employees; and these have become simply sponges out of which to squeeze dividends. The interests of employer and employee are diametrically opposed to those of each other. Either's gain is the other's loss.

Why does he try to project his idea of the Deity into a discussion of the science of political economy? He says: "No human actions ever were intended by the Maker of men to be guided by balances of expediency, but by balances of justice." He here takes a natural phenomenon and ascribes it to the deliberate intention of a hypothetical God, and you recommend such a book as that to us, from which to study Sociology.

On page 22 he says: "Every man may know, and most of us do know, what is a just and unjust act." Here Ruskin contradicts himself, an unpardonable offense in science, for he once said, that the vast majority of the people did not understand the injustice of the system under which they were living. I cannot quote book and page for it, but the saying was brought out by the thought that arose in his mind on rising (to stretch himself) from the most favored seats in the theatre, and looking over the proletariat in the least favored seats, he wondered how they, the producers of the wealth squandered by his, Ruskin's kind, stood it so complacently.—He knew then that the reason was in their ignorance of economic justice.

On page 56, Ruskin makes use of the term "juster profit." There is no such thing as just, juster, or justest profit. All profit is robbery. The only wealth that one is of right entitled to, is that produced by his own labor, mental or manual.

I don't know that it would serve any good purpose to go further into Ruskin. From what I have read, it seems to be his great desire to cause the master to treat his slaves a little more kindly, and to conceal, gloss over and deny the class struggle, instead of teaching and accentuating that struggle, to the end that it be fought out the more quickly before the workers are entirely brutalized in capitalistic factories and a just economic and industrial system established on the ruins of the fast deathward-rushing capitalist system.

The eighteenth century witnessed the death of feudalism, and the twentieth will that of capitalism. The class struggle is staring us in the face, and is being taught to the working class by as determined and as clear-headed a body of men as this world ever saw, the Socialist Labor Party. Dare you take the bull by the horns and either teach it or refute it?

Yours truly,
J. R. FRASER.

### They Do Our Work.

To te DAILY PEOPLE—I write to offer you my apology. I used to think you were harsh and rash in calling the "Volkezeitung" wing dishonest, and in giving them the name of the degenerate animal, "Kangaroo." I now beg your pardon. Those people are all that you claim. The New Haven debate settled me. I ask space to tell you how.

Before I read the debate in the DAILY PEOPLE, I got all twisted up by what the "Volkszeitung" said. When I read the debate the affair looked quite different. Two days ago a "Volkszeitung" man offered me a copy of the debate in pamphlet form. I told him I had read it. He said the one I read was issued by the DAILY PEOPLE, and was all false; that his copy was issued by the "Volkszeitung," and was genuine. I quickly accepted his copy and took it home. The only thing I cared to see was the passage n Harriman's speech where he argues that Davis had a contract with the International Cigarmakers' Union. I wanted to see if he said that in the "Volkszeitung" version too. He did.

I remembered your footnote on the subject quoting the contract itself, from which it appears clearly that Davis had no such contract with the Union. I wondered if the "Volkszeitung" pamphlet would have a foot-note denying the genuineness of your citation from the contract. There was a foot-note; a long one! I knew I would now get light on what I was after. I got the light!

Have you seen that "Volkszeitung" pamphlet? If you have not you should get one.

At that passage your footnote is given in full, and then the "Volkszeitung" proceeds to argue that you garbled the citation from the contract. To prove that it recites the contract, with the signatures of "M. Rosenstein, President, A. Marousek, Sec.-Treas.," and upon that reasons that those signatures are a proof that Davis had a contract with the Union.

What this reasoning attempts to do is to make people believe that officers of the International Union, representing the International Union, drew a contract for the International Union, in which the International Union is expressly excluded! ! ! The contract proves just what you said, that there was no contract with the International Union, that there was only a contract with the workers of Davis and himself, and that the shop was an open shop.

I don't wonder that you call those people three-card monte men. The cause that must resort to such swindle must be very bad, and must count upon idiots only for its support. Keep your temper, and keep on cracking them over the head.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.
Brooklyn, Jan. 17.

### A Breath of Fresh Air From England.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I copy the following from a letter received from an S. L. P. comrade now in Glasgow, who was at the Paris Congress. It may be interesting to our readers; and at same time throw some side lights on the so-called "British Movement."

A. H. S.,
Tacoma, Wash., Jan 10, 1901.

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 12.

Dear Comrade:—

I haven't heard from you for some time, though I have kept some track of your wanderings through the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. If I owe you a letter, accept my apology. In fact, what's the matter with you? The nearness of the International Congress was my principal reason for not coming back to Vancouver, as I intended last fall. Winter will be just as pleasant here and more so, financially, for me, so I will stay till spring.

Glasgow has now the proud distinction of being one of the places where the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be had for one penny weekly. It is on sale at the Albion Halls, where a prominent freak does a song and dance every Sunday.

I have just returned from listening to an I. L. P. and Fabian, J. R. MacDonald, deny the class struggle, and in reply to a question say that the Government ONLY SEEMED to act on the capitalist side in a dispute between Capital and Labor. The discussion was shut off by the chair soothing our savage breasts.

The Glasgow S. D. F., mainly through the exertions of an Irish comrade, Yates by name, ARE THOROUGHLY WITH THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA; and developments are maturing which may interest the "Harmony" gang.

Out of seven letters to "Justice" one was published. It was "abusive" and "vulgar," and required two columns of abuse, etc., to answer.

My reply, which was mainly on the Millerand resolution was shut off, "as it would lead to endless discussion," etc.

However, I keep on writing just the same. I don't expect my letters will be published, but they touch the Editor where he keeps his feelings, just the same.

Well, old boy, I got considerably shaken up at the Paris Congress, and had my rosy opinions of the Continentals knocked out of time. The crowning of all was the Kautsky resolution, and the support it received; especially from Germany. England, I know from experience of her freaks, would support anything provided it wasn't straight.

It was worth the trip to Paris to see Hyndman's face when, with cool assurance, he answered for Ireland, "For majority resolution" (meaning the Kautsky resolution); and the Irish delegate rushed on the platform and protested and had Ireland's vote for minority (Guesde) resolution recorded.

The English and Scotch delegates represented in themselves what is called "the Socialist Movement" in this country; men with "Clarion" badges, fellows with "Transvaal" buttons, etc., etc., discussing the old worn-out ideas that the Socialist leaves behind when he starts to swing the hammer. They would give a man the blues. If a class-conscious Socialist were cut off from any knowledge of the REAL International movement (as represented by the S. L. P. and the P. O. F.) and was forced to fare on the stuff, dished up here every week, he'd certainly run amuck.

However, while Hyndman, Quelch and Company are tired and would rest awhile from fighting; preferring the soft and easy paths of compromise and reaction; J. K. Hardie and his noble band of I. L. P. fatheads and freaks will eventually rouse the rank and file to kick; and kick hard.

Pete Curran, chairman of the British delegation to Paris, is over in the States representing the O. S. of G. B. at the A. F. of Hell. Watch him, he is an old S. D. F. man, now an I. L. P. and a general freak.

Can you give me any news of Geo. Gray? Where has he got to? My letters came back marked "gone, no address."

If you still write to any of the Vancouver comrades, tell them to write and let me know how the movement is going there.

With best wishes, fraternally,
R. McD.

### Firm S. T. & L. A.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Robert Schroeder, a member of L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A., was expelled from this Local Alliance on the ground of his being in the employ of and receiving a salary from a pure and simple union, the United Brewery Workers' Union.

In answer to a summons from the L. A., notifying him to appear before the Grievance Committee and show cause why he should not be expelled from L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A., he merely wrote a letter. It was a genuine emanation from a pure and simple pen. The thrilling paragraphs that are hurled at the alleged Knownothingists, who are causing the fast disappearing of "blue-label," "me-too," "thirty years a Socialist," to wish that they had never said to anyone that they were Socialists, will be enough to explain why the comrades of L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A. meted out to this traitor the treatment he deserved.

As he failed to appear at our last regular meeting, Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., after listening to the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges: "That comrade Schroeder was working for, and receiving salary from a pure and simple trade union," the Grievance Committee recommending "that he be expelled immediately," the proposition was put by the chairman and without one dissenting vote Robert Schroeder was expelled from L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A. The action of No. 189 was then referred to D. A. 15 and at the next regular meeting the expulsion of Schroeder was approved.

D. E. GILCHRIST,
Secretary L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A.

### A New Educational Society

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I request space to inform readers of the DAILY PEOPLE of the starting of a new organization. Several months ago a number of Party members and sympathisers organized the "Daily People Educational Society," whose object it is to educate its members in Socialism. This is to be attained by the following methods:

1. Debates and discussions on Saturday nights.
2. Lectures on Sunday nights.
3. Class instruction on every other night.

Friday evenings business meetings take place at the headquarters, 35 Sheriff street.

We number at present twenty-nine good standing members, and hope soon to double this number.

Any young man or woman willing to pay 5 cents dues per week, and 25 cents as initiation, and willing to learn will be welcomed to our ranks.

On Saturday night last a debate took place between a Party member and a law student on the subject: "Is Socialism Inevitable?"

Comrade Jager, taking the affirmative, laid bare the miseries of the workers showed how, by the concentration of capital and the growth of trusts and monopolies, the middle class was being exterminated and thus paving the way for the Socialist Republic.

Mr. Krassni, taking the negative, attempted to refute the arguments of the first speaker. He clearly showed that he did not understand the subject under discussion.

We earnestly invite the co-operation and attention of all friends and sympathizers of our cause.

JOSEPH FREDERICK,
New York, Jan. 17. Fin. Sec.

### Capitalistic Give-Aways.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Look at these two clippings. They are consecutive, however contradictory clippings in a capitalist paper:

"The figures of immigration are once again furnishing strong evidence that the peoples of other lands have been made aware of the fact that this is a prosperous country."

"Over 3,000,000 of our population are in annual need and actually receive some kind of charitable assistance. In New York city there are on an average more than 100,000 unemployed persons."

Contradictions of such a nature are not to be regarded as rare specimens occurring in capitalistic newspapers, inasmuch as they occur in one shape or another almost daily. Newspapers that are not founded upon honest principles; newspapers that print only to furnish reading matter, sensational or otherwise; newspapers which have "profit" as the only purpose of their existence, cannot and will not furnish intelligent reading. But generally, statements like the above do not follow immediately after the other. A sheet, a page, or at least a column separates one from the other, as a rule. The average reader of capitalist newspapers can safely be trusted with not being able to notice such little contradictions. But, if two such absolute contradictions (read one immediately after the other) convey no idea of their absolute stupidity to any given reader, what can the community, the State, the country, expect from such an individual?

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE would do well to read occasionally capitalistic publications; look up some of their most redicuious statements and contradictions, and call the attention of their unconverted friends to them.

Permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to express my best wishes for the success of the DAILY PEOPLE, which is a highly intelligent, honestly uncompromising and truly educating publication.

S. K.,
New York, Jan. 17.

### The "Unity" Farce.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Considering all the conferences and conventions held within the last year for the purpose of "uniting the Socialist forces," everyone is bound to think that unity must be an accomplished fact by this time. But strange to say, the more these "forces" "unite," the more disunited they appear. Fact is, that at present the S. D. P. (Debsites) is convened in Chicago. But notwithstanding this, several members of our Section have received letters today containing questions of further "unification" to be voted upon from a body styling itself also National Executive Committee of the S. D. P. (Kangaroos, vulgar "Butcher shop," Springfield, Mass.)

It is at least very peculiar, not to say funny, of a party that pleads for unity, which presents itself with a double-headed N. E. C. If really desirous, why not first effect unity within its own party?

Section Hartford, of the old staunch S. L. P., is better united and stronger than ever before, in spite of the fact that it expelled the Jewish Brand which turned later Debsite, and also a few that turned Kangaroo. For this reason we feel very content just now, and therefore leave all "unification" to those who have a purpose to serve.

FRED. FELLERMAN,
Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16.

### Are Chicago Debsites Becoming Poetic?

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Yesterday I picked up on the street a scrap of paper bearing the following:

"O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo!
You're in the stew, You're in the stew!
We didn't do a thing to you,
O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo!"

Several of the comrades here to whom I showed the paper, think it the work of a poetical Debsite, who is anticipating an event that is likely to take place here on January 17.

STALWART.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14.

## LETTER BOX.

### Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. E. A., ALBANY, N. Y.—Proceed "without any compunction whatsumever." The pure and simple Trade Union, run by the labor faking Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class is not a "labor organization"; it is a caricature of the small business man; it is a denial of Labor's interests; it is a concern with its hands raised against all that is sacred in the Cause of Labor. If such a concern tries to do you, treat it as you would a trader that seeks to swindle you. The devil does not become holy when he holds up the cross before him; on the contrary, he is all the more devilish, and deserves treatment accordingly.

H. S., NEW YORK.—With apologies to Thomas Hobbes, the English philosopher, Edward Bernstein may be compared to him. When Hobbes, who had been preceptor to the future Charles II., was in exile in Paris, during the Cromwellian regime, and wished to return home to England, he wrote his "Leviathan" and some other works on civil polity that reconciled the Lord Protector with him, and he went back safely.

R. S., NEW YORK.—We would much rather hear your own opinion on the subject of the adulteration of liquor than that of any professor of any college whatever. Doctors' opinions, like lawyers', are for sale over the retail counter in the department store of capitalist society; scientists will, for a consideration, please the wealthy indolent with an opinion that physical exercise is harmful to health; and you yourself know how the "good fellow" who gets thirsty at 5 a. m., can purchase from all sorts of scientists prescripts to the effect that a certain quantity of alcohol is absolutely necessary to good health. Never mind "learned authorities." What are the facts as you are able to ascertain them?

J. C. W., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Buckle on your armor. America will have to bring the Jubilee to the proletariat of the world. Brave is the posture of our comrades in Ireland, magnificent is the battle delivered by our comrades of the Parti Ouvrier Francais; nevertheless, the Movement is caught in Europe in all sorts of eddies; moreover, nowhere is capitalism there developed in all the naked hideousness that we see it here; lastly, nowhere is the political education of the masses at that high state that we have reached here. The superior opportunities impose superior duties to us here, and that is inspiring withal.

S. P. C., GENEVA, N. Y.—Guess you have hit it. It is the one respect in which the S. L. P. is broad; as broad as you please. It is broad enough to scoop in, through the Sheriff if necessary, all the moneys that Union 90 of the Cigarmakers or any other organization will furnish the Party via the "1-cent Volkszeitung Fund."

T. J., NEW YORK.—The quotation does look contradictory. Before giving you a final answer, shall want to look up the whole passage and compare it with the original German.

S. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—All the hand we had in the "sacking" of that guttersnipe from the capitalist paper that he was using to gratify his private malice, was simply to give him rope. He hanged himself. The paper found out how ridiculous he was making it.

J. D. C., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—It was from a clipping of a N.-B. paper.

N. D., PEKIN, ILL.—An express answer at this place could not do justice to the subject. Better can be done for you by recommending you to read, and read carefully, the Glasgow letter, signed "R. McD.," and headed "A Breath of Fresh Air from England," in the correspondence column. It covers all your questions, and all the subquestions that these may suggest. It is a magnificent birds-eye view or etching of the lay of the land in Europe.

E. B. B., NEW YORK.—Don't wear your heart upon your sleeve for daws to peck at; nor allow your sense of charity to be turned against yourself. Watch the chap. He is a type of a species. The feature of that species is that it could get a footing nowhere except in the S. L. P. It joined, not for the sake of Socialism, for which it cares little, if at all, but to have a chance to assert itself. The S. L. P. turned the species down, and it now migrates into the Kangaroo camp. It there fulfills its mission: helps along the disintegration.

J. T., EMPORIA, KANS.—Do you dissent from Tennyson:

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay"?

If you don't, you must agree with, and, if not, at lease appreciate the sentiment:

"Better with 33,000 votes in the S. L. P. than with 33 ,000,000 in Tomfoolery."

P. S., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Hanford's vote for Governor in '98 was 22,301. That was when he stood as the nominee of the S. L. P., and was thought to be a foe of the Organized Scabbery. Last year, after he was dropped by the S. L. P., and stood forth pre-eminently as the candidate and endorsee of the Organized Scabbery his vote dropped down to 13,493. His poll, of course, is smaller than that of the nominee of bona fide Labor, the S. L. P.'s candidate, Charles Corregan. Corregan polled 13,762 votes.

W. G. J., WATERBURY, CONN.—The Kangaroo claim that they had a stenographer at the New Haven debate is fraudulent. Likewise praudulent is the claim you mention about their having tried to secure one jointly with the S. L. P. Their plan was to make the debate a "hole in the corner" affair. Chilly was their disappointment when they discovered there was a stenographer there taking down photographically their every contortion.

J. L. N., WORCESTER, MASS.—All that would be so, provided your premises were correct. But they are wrong. The Party did not start legal proceedings against the Volkszeitung Corporation. It is the Corporation that dragged the Party into the capitalist courts. On July 14, 1899, the Corporation initiated legal proceedings by a motion for an *ex parte* temporary injunction. That was the very first step taken in court. In fact, the Corporation had, before that, taken other steps to set the machinery of capitalist Government agoing against the party: the Corporation went to the Post Office, and, there also by dint of fraudulent representation, sought to keep the Party's paper out of the mails. If you were not then in the Party, ask others who were. The issue of this paper of July 16, the first issue after the crash, reached the subscribers fully four days later than "The Bogus" of the same date. The Party's "People" remained stacked up in the Post Office all that time, awaiting the decision of the Postmaster General, and then the Party had to make a deposit. Do you imagine that the S. L. P. is made of putty? Once brought before the Capitalist Government, the Party turned all its knowledge to use, and has been mopping the floor with the "Volkszeitung" reprobates ever since.

W. H. W., BALTIMORE, MD.—Your letter starts a good train of thought in our mind. We shall cause as complete a set of the Pete Curran meetings to be gotten up. The series will be interesting and instructive withal. It will be a "triumphant precession of fizzles," illustrating perfectly the nowhereness of the pure and simple movement, or rather its stagnation. But ten to one that egregious British noodle-fakir will go back and tell some wonderful cock-and-bull stories of the "magnificent meetings" that he addressed in America!

J. C. P., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Doesn't the huge hypocrisy or contradiction strike you in the attitude of a movement that will go about "raising Cain" on the "immorality of the Government's allowing liquor to be sold in its camps" and yet does not set its machinery in motion with equal fervor to stop that same Government from keeping a canteen on the very premises of its Capitol? Can you imagine any more insidious poison to inoculate the public mind with than the poison of hypocrisy or false reasoning? Liquor will debase the body, and thus indirectly reach the mind; Hypocrisy or False Reason attacks straight the seat of the Spirit. No good can come to a public, already amply emasculated, from such injections of double-facedness.

F. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—What to read? If you consider that you have mastered the elements of Socialism, we would not counsel you to go into any refinements of the question. Take up the living literature of the Party. Thence you will acquire a large store of facts which will readily arrange themselves in your mind in the proper order; you will also come across whatever important theoretic matter had either escaped you, or was not well understood by you.

As to general reading, take up geology, biography and history.

In geology, Sir Charles Lyell, tho' somewhat out of date, is a charming work, and as good as most others.

In biography, Plutarch is matchless.

In history, take up any; waste no time in choosing.

E. E. L., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—There is nothing, either sound or healthy, in the anti-Filipino oratory of the capitalist politicians or press. Look but at Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Think of such a hoary-headed sinner in behalf of capitalism with all its horrors in the Massachusetts factories, think of him opposing the war on the ground of morals and humanity and patriotism! Fudge!

J. L., ERIE, PA.—We hesitate not to answer your question pointedly. Your Mr. Heydrick is a dishonorable man. Proof? In a squib in his paper, the "Public Ownership," he says that the Editor of this paper condoned scabbing at Davis' cigar factory; and at the Pete Curran fizzle meeting in Erie, the same Heydrick said he did not know whether the Editor of this paper was honest or dishonest. If he spoke the truth at that meeting and was in doubt, then he knew he lied in the squib in his paper; if he put in that squib in his paper, honestly believing that it was true, then he lied at the meeting. The fellow is a Kangaroo, that sums up the case.

T. C. C., NEW YORK.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage is about the only pulpiteer we know of whose diatribes against Socialism probably proceed from honest convictions. The gentleman convicts himself of such total ignorance of the whole subject that he probably believes what he says. One cannot utter such streaks of blunders intentionally. What he calls Socialism is

A sick man's dreams, that from a troubled brain,
Phantasms create, ridiculous and vain.

A. R. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Look out for the Jew who calls himself a Socialist and feels stung when some rascal Jew capitalist is lashed. With the Jew who does not claim to be a Socialist such sensitiveness is no symptom of evil. With the Jew who does it is otherwise. Such a man is all sorts of treason in one.

B. E., RED WING, MINN.—Complaint has been passed over to the business manager.

M. L. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—With pleasure. Take the case of the Mount Morris machinists' strike. Despite the heels-over-headedness with which the International Association of Machinists ordered the strike, the Alliance Machinists went out and stayed out fifteen weeks, firmly standing by the International Union men. At the end of the fifteen weeks the Alliancemen discovered that the International Union men were getting jobs there, going to work, as tho' no strike was on, and that one of these WAS THE SON OF ONE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION'S OWN PICKETS. When this discovery was made, it became clear that the International Union had given up the strike *de facto*, but was continuing the semblance of it for two reasons:

1. To sandbag the Alliancemen;
2. To furnish a job to pickets.

Under these circumstances, the Alliancemen went back to work; and it was high time; the place was filling rapidly with International Union men.

More instances could be quoted. The Alliance will stand by the workingmen demands of workingmen, but it won't allow itself to be buncoed by Fakirs. Of course, when the Alliance broke through the game of these crooks, they set up the howl of "scabs"! It was a complete case of thief calling out "stop thief." But the Alliance is not frightened by ghosts.

F. T. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—All along the request is being made in this Letter Box column to correspondents who write for publication, not to write on both sides of the sheet. Moreover, only two weeks ago, you were especially requested through the Letter Box not to write on both sides of the sheet, especially not on one side down, and the other side up. It is incomprehensible that, within two weeks, you should be repeating the same offence. It is an offence. Such correspondence, written on both sides of the sheet, and worst of all, on one side down and the other side up, as you do, gives no end of trouble, both in the editorial department and the composing-room. A Socialist should be a man able to learn. He should not be wedded to bad habits, least of all if his attention is called to them. Mend your ways.—And may all others whom this concerns, and who feel themselves hit, take this cry of despair to heart. With the increasing bulk of correspondence in this office the evil is assuming serious proportions. And note, many a correspondence sent in here, as being rejected by a capitalist paper, is written on both sides of the sheet. No wonder the capitalist Editors refuse so generally to handle such unmanageable copy. Learn!

J. G. M., DETROIT, MICH.—You will find yourself answered in this issue's "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan."

B. E., RED WING, MINN.—Would you hold that the soundness of the Socialism of the S. L. P. depends upon the Party being recognized by the International Congress? Surely not.

H. B. W., MANCHESTER, N. H.—Such arguments have been answered before. Those of you S. D. P. men, who impute the existence of an S. L. P. and a Debs party to "personal animosities," and who now want "unity", don't seem to realize the unfavorable light you place yourselves in. You place yourselves upon the low level occupied by those Republican and Democratic bolters, whose bolting is done with the only purpose of commanding subsequent recognition by some mutual log-rolling for some sordid purpose. There was a principle in Debsism, to wit: loose organization. It is bound to find out, and then all that is honest in it and is also Socialist is bound to admit its error and join the S. L. P. As to the Kangaroo wing of the S. D. P., that is below all consideration.

### The "Rubber Shoe Chart."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—"A Rubber-Shoe Chart" is issued by the Government Weather Bureau here once a week, on Tuesdays, and it interests a large number of business men all over the country. It is not called by that name officially, but is known as the "Snow and Ice Bulletin." It is a broad sheet, half as large as a page of a newspaper. The number issued on Tuesday last showed a map of the United States, traced with a winding line indicating the snow limit, and with smaller almost parallel lines marked to show the approximate depth of snow along those lines.

When this bulletin is issued, it is eagerly sought by the manufacturers of and jobbers in rubber shoes, at whose instance, it seems, it was first published. As the news reaches them of the advance of the snow line, they see to it that agents representing the rubber-shoe houses are pushed into the rubber-shoe area. The result is supposed to be a prompt renewal of rubber-shoe supplies where they are most needed, the map in the bulletin guiding agents in their particular territories.

# OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building, on Saturday evening, Jan. 19. Forbes in the chair.

Receipts, $58.69; expenditures, $35.90.

The minutes for last week were incorrect in stating that a communication had been received from Section Jacksonville relative to means for maintaining the circulation of the party organs, etc. The communication was received from Comrade Renner, a member of Section Jacksonville. On the above communication the National Secretary reports having conferred with the management of the PEOPLE, and that it has been agreed to send to Sections at regular intervals the address cards of subscriptions that have expired, as well as duplicate statements when the indebtedness of literary agents gets beyond certain figures.

Section Mesa County, Colo., reports election of officers and the expulsion of Murray Carver for affiliating with the Democratic Party.

The vote on the new N.E.C. having closed the National Secretary was instructed to compile result of the next meeting of the Committee.

Section Fall River reports election of officers.

Section Clinton, Iowa, reports election of State Committee and Section officers.

Section Peoria, Ill., reports election of officers.

Section Seattle, Wash., reports election of officers.

An interesting letter was received from the organizer of Section San Joaquin County, California, relative to the fight for clearness the Section has had for the last eighteen months. As a result a lot of deadwood has been gotten rid of, and the Section is vigorously at work for the Revolution.

The following letter was also received from one Wm. Butscher of Springfield, Mass.:

A COPY.

Social Democratic Party, United States of America, headquarters of the National Executive Committee and Office of National Eecretary, Theatre Building, Court Square, Room 34. Wm. Butscher, National Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 14, 1901.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, Socialist Labor Party, New York City.

Dear Comrade:

With the constant concentration of the forces of capitalism it becomes necessary for the counteracting or Socialist force to also concentrate its energies by consolidating all the forces at work for class conscious revolutionary Socialism into one strong party organization, and then begin an active and unified effort to combat capitalism and an education of the working class to our objects and principles.

With this aim in view we take pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of a number of questions to be submitted to all class conscious Socialist organidations for their approval of disapproval, which we ask you to give consideration and trust that in behalf of the cause your National Executive Committee will be willing to co-operate with the other National Committees in forming one strong solid party organization.

Awaiting the action of your committee, we remain yours for the cause.

The Provisional National Executive Committee,

WM. BUTSCHER,
National Secretary.

A committee of two was elected to draft a resolution defining the position of the National Executive Committee, which resolution was adopted. It read as follows:

### RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The body of which Mr. Wm. Butscher is the National Secretary—with its Armory-building record in Haverhill, together with its record there for breach of faith, first with the S. L. P. itself, and then with the working class of that city; its municipalization of infanticide plants in Lynn; its real estate speculation schemes in Chelsea; its support of labor-disfranchising plots, like the Dubuque bill in the Massachusettts legislature; its record in New York for enlisting the services of the capitalist Courts in order to gain what it had failed to secure, club in hand, from the Party, and subsequently, in order to thwart the solemn and sovereign verdict of the Party; its log-rolling with capitalist parties, with the Democrats in Rochester, N. Y., with the Republicans in Worcester, Mass.; its record as a fawner for political jobs at capitalist officials in San Francisco, Cal.; its desertion in Paris, at the International Socialist Congress, of the Revolutionary movement, together with the class struggle; its record for political chicanery during the last two campaigns in this State, at the first of which it sought to deceive the working class with the claim that there was no Socialist Labor Party in the field, and at the second of which it circulated the falsehood that the S. L. P. had united with the Social Democratic Party, a falsehood of which its present invitation to the "Socialist Labor Party" helps to convict it; its record as a ready asylum for every embezzler of S. L. P. funds, and for every member otherwise branded with turpitude by the S. L. P.; its record as a barker for the "Labor Lieutenants" of the capitalist class; in short and to sum up, with its record for activity, diligence, energy and abnegation only in the gratification of its own base-born instincts, at the expense of the interests of the labor movement in the land;—whereas for these reasons the said body stands self-pilloried as a public scandal in the political field of labor.

Whereas, The interpretation of "Unity" by the said body, as exemplified by its short yet expressive record, is the equivalent of "Thieving,"—the theft of other parties' names, funds and anything it can lay hands on; and

Whereas, The rightfulness to the name, under which the said body now sails, is, to say the least, questionable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the communication, together with its enclosures, from the alleged "Provisional National Executive Committee, Social Democratic party, Wm. Butscher, National Secretary, Springfield, Mass.," be returned to its sender without consideration.

Resolved, That the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party be and is hereby instructed to carry out these resolutions forthwith.

Section Minneapolis reports election of officers.

Section Yonkers reports the expulsion for treason to the S. L. P. of the following persons: Joseph Smith, John Killeen, Godfrey Lehner, Joseph Langshan, William J. Snyder, Ernest Smith, Fenton Bower.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

### Daily People Conference.

A regular meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was held January 21, at the DAILY PEOPLE Building with Comrade Crawford acting as chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The secretary reported having sent letters to all the assembly districts as per instruction. The committee to secure information in regard to agitating for the DAILY PEOPLE reported progress. Upon favorable report of the Credential Committee the following new delegates were seated:

Sixteenth Assembly District—H. B. Freedman.

Twentieth Assembly District—Sam Winnauer.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District—Harry Uttal.

Report of organizations followed.

Manhattan Sixteenth Assembly District reported visiting the newsdealers and offering them inducements toward keeping additional copies of the DAILY PEOPLE on sale.

Twentieth Assembly District reported buying fifty copies of the DAILY PEOPLE every week and distributing them from house to house. They have obtained good results from this and advise other organizations to do likewise.

Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly districts reported that owing to lack of funds they were obliged to discontinue the use of their wagon advertising the DAILY PEOPLE. Same is now in storage and any district or districts which will hire a horse and keep the wagon in repair can have loan of it by applying at the headquarters of the district, 481 Willis avenue. The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth also reported that it was negotiating with the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE for the issue of a special edition for the Bronx to be distributed broadcast throughout the district.

Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, reported that in conjunction with the Sixth and Seventh Assembly districts it was arranging to secure a large number of "ads" for an issue of the DAILY PEOPLE to be distributed throughout those three districts. Nineteenth Assembly district, Brooklyn reported that in co-operation with the Twentieth Assembly District it was arranging to follow the example of the Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth, which up on a former occasion met with good results. The Conference recommends that wherever possible other districts should follow the example set by the Brooklyn districts, which serves a double purpose in increasing the revenue of the DAILY PEOPLE in "ads," and in making it known to the public.

Sixth and Tenth, Eighth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third, Manhattan and Tenth Assembly District Brooklyn, reported progress. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, in regard to the work before the Conference, that district having refused to send delegates because in its opinion the Conference had outlived its usefulness.

The Conference recommends that the various districts secure the primary enrollment lists and visit those voters enrolled as Socialists and endeavor to induce them to become readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, also that as far as possible copies of the DAILY PEOPLE be distributed in shops, mills, factories and other places where workingmen are brought together, each district to assume the charge of the work in the territory under its jurisdiction. There is a great deal of work to be done and an organized effort alone can avail. The Conference hopes that from now on all organizations will put their shoulders to the wheel and do some effective work. The Conference has outlined several plans and it remains but to put them into execution. All delegates should attend the next meeting which will be held January 28, and report what their organization is doing for the DAILY PEOPLE. Absence can only be construed to mean that no work is being done.

ERNEST KATZ, Secretary.

### S. L. P. Supplies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size | 70c. per 100 |
| Application cards | 40c. per 100 |
| Dues cards | 40c. per 100 |
| Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only) | 67c. each |

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve usceles expense and trouble.

### Philadelphians Attention.

You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned.

L. KATZ,
Care of Headquarters, S. L. P.,
1304 Germantown avenue.

### L. A. 317 S. T. & L. A.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—At the last meeting of L. A. 317, S. T. & L. A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months.

Organizer—P. Walsh.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—E. Harris.

Financial Secretary—A. A. Grant.

Treasurer—Wm. Van Bleck.

Sergeant at Arms—Geo. R. Meek.

Agitation Committee—T. Crimmins, C. H. Corregan, H. Harris, S. Surridge.

Grievance Committee—P. Schlosser, J. Farrar, J. Bateman, W. Van Bleck, E. Sander.

Membership Committee—P. Walsh, Geo. Hornung, G. R. Meek.

The alliance will hereafter hold meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at S. L. P. headquarters, 14 Meyers Block.

E. HARRIS, Secretary,
L. A. 317, S. T. & L. A.

### Section Philadelphia.

The following officers and committees were elected by Section Philadelphia at its regular meeting held on December 16, 1900:

Organizer—Samuel Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.

Recording Secretary—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer—Theodore Tresek, 924 Fairmount avenue.

Literature Agent—Joseph Isel, 1543 Carlton street.

Agent "Soc. Arb. Zeitung"—Jacob Clos, 1324 Newkirk street.

Press Correspondent—Louis Isel, 1962 Orianna street.

Grievance Committee—Joseph Campbell, Leonard Fish, and Max Keller.

Auditing Committee—Louis Isel, Vin Colajezzi and Albert Mullen.

DAILY PEOPLE Committee—Louis Katz, Detlef Rehdir and Joseph Isel.

Delegates to D. A. 12, S. T. & L. A.—John Northrop, Albert Mullen and Vincent Colajezzi and Albert Mullen.

SAM CLARK, Organizer.

### Section Peoria Ill.

At a meeting of Section Peoria, the following officers were elected:

Organizer—James Duffy, 108 McBean street.

Secretary—Fritz Lichtsinn, 138 Arago street.

Treasurer — Ernest Tornedde, 711 Johnson street.

Recording Secretary—Carl Koechlin, 625 Widenham street.

Auditing Committee—H. W. Clark George Schlag, Peter Pehl.

Grievance Committee—C. H. Muehler, Chas. Engels, Jos. Koller.

Literary Agent—Fritz Lichtsinn.

Convention for Township officers' nomination for this coming April election has been called for January 26, and for our city officers' nomination for February 16.

### Section Plainfield, Conn.

MOOSEUP, Conn., Jan 14.—At the last regular meeting of Section Plainfield, the following officers were elected:

Organizer.—A. B. Lafreniere.

Recording Secretary—A. B. Lafreniere.

Financial Secretary—Simon Coffey.

Treasurer—Henry Yates.

Also an auditing committee of two members.

### Section St. Paul, Minn.

On January 13 Section St. Paul elected the following officers:

Organizer— George F. Spettel.

Recording Secretary—Andi Worm.

Financial Secretary—Nels Johnson.

Treasurer—Jurgan Hertz

Literary Agent—Sam Johnson.

PEOPLE Agent—J. H. Smith.

### Iowa S. L. P. Officals.

STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, L. C. Borup, Eight avenue, Clinton, Ia.

Organizer, Erick Matson, 102 Howes street, Clinton, Ia.

Treasurer, J. A. Raun, 905 N. Second street, Clinton, Ia.

SECTION CLINTON, IA.—Organizer, Peter H. Raun, 901 N. Second street.

Secretary, L. C. Borup, Eight avenue.

Treasurer, Erick Matson, 102 Howes street.

SECTION DAVENPORT, IA.—Secretary, Paul Roehl, 919 W. Tenth street.

### Minneapolis, Minn.

At the last meeting of the Section on January 1 the following officers were elected;

Organizer—W. B. Hammond.

Recording Secretary—W. F. McFall.

Financial Secretary—Thos. Russell.

Treasurer—J. W. Johnson.

Literary agent and agent for the PEOPLE—C. A. Johnson.

### Boston City Committee.

The City Committee, Section Boston, S. L. P., met Monday evening, January 14, to organize for the coming year.

There were thirty-nine delegates present.

These officers were elected:

Chairman—Herman W. A. Raasch Ward 10.

Secretary—James A. Bresnahan, Ward 10.

Assistant Secretary—Edward W. Mason, Ward 20.

Treasurer—Carl Muller, Ward 22.

A committee consisting of one from each ward was elected as an executive committee.

JAMES A. BRESNAHAN, Sec'y.

### Officers of Section Yonkers, N. Y.

The following officers have been elected by Section Yonkers, N. Y., S. L. P.: Organizer, Owen Carraher, No. 7 School street; Secretary, Maggie Towers, No. 12 North Broadway; Fin. Sec., William Martin; Treas., Jacob Fischman; Librarian and Lit. Agent, Alexander Bouffedis, No. 2 Archer street; Grievance Committee, Joseph H. Sweeny, Alexander Bouffedis, and Richard Gaffney; Auditing Committee, Peter Jacob, Anthony Schwagerman and Jacob Rutstein; Delegates to County Committee, Richard W. Gaffney and Joseph H. Sweeny.

### Section Fall River, Mass.

Organizer—John Sweeney.

Secretary—George R. Rigby.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Bateson.

Literary Agent and PEOPLE'S Agent—Henry Ormerod.

Grievance Committee—George R. Rigby, Samuel Platt, Samuel Kapstein.

Elected January 9 for the ensuing six months.

J. SWEENEY,
109 Fenner street.
Fall River, Mass.

### Section Taunton, Mass.

At the last regular meeting of Section Taunton, S. L. P., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, John W. Allen; recording secretary, Fred J. Henry; financial secretary, George J. Hunt; treasurer, John Carpenter; literary agent, Louis Antime; PEOPLE'S agent, Max Boewe.

JOHN W. ALLEN, Organizer.

### Boston Take Notice.

Under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P., Arthur Keep, of New York, will deliver a lecture on "The State Campaign."

The lecture will be delivered on Sunday, January 27, at 3 p. m., in Caledonia Hall, 45 Elliot street. The militant Socialists of Boston, and their friends, and the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are invited to attend.

An admision fee of ten cents will be charged.

### Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries.

Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

### Daily People Christmas Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $641.35 |
| Charles Sperle, Somerville, N. J. | 25.00 |
| Section Richmond Co., N. Y., per J. Bielek | 4.00 |
| Thomas Jacob, 7th Ward Branch, Jersey City, N. J. | 1.00 |
| A bet between Pioneer Cigarmakers, Ph. L. Hoch and L. Goodman | 2.00 |
| Huseck, Bindbendel and Gessner, Cleveland, Ohio | 2.25 |
| John Bindas, Cleveland, Ohio | .25 |
| Jas. Fagan, 15th & 17th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| A. Brau, 15th & 17th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| W. Burns, 15th & 17th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Milwaukee, Wis.: | |
| Na zdar denium "People" Rubriger | .50 |
| Hans Hillman | 1.00 |
| Otto E. Harder | 1.00 |
| John Vierthaller | 1.00 |
| F. R. Wilke | 1.00 |
| New York City: | |
| G. Grunwald | 1.00 |
| J. Holler | 1.00 |
| C. O. | 1.00 |
| Mr. Ohl | 2.00 |
| J. Ott | 2.00 |
| A. Andersen, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Total | $691.35 |

### Daily People General Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $15,488.55 |
| Edward Arnelsteen | 3.00 |
| S. Thompson, Temple Israel, N. Y. City | 10.00 |
| T. Thompson, Temple Israel, N. Y. City | 10.00 |
| Total | $15.511.55 |

HENRY KUHN, Financial Sec-Treas.
DAILY PEOPLE Committee.

### An Appeal to Aid Comrade.

The following appeal for aid for a worthy comrade was received by the General Committee of Section Greater New York, Socialist Labor Party, at its last meeting:

To the Officers and Delegates of the General Committee, S. L. P.—

Comrades:—In pursuance to the action taken by the Sixth Assembly District of Brooklyn, the undersigned committee desires to place before the subdivisions of the Socialist Labor Party the matter of Comrade Rubach, who is now confined in the hospital, and his family now being in circumstances that requira immediate attention, the Sixth Assembly District appeals to you in his behalf. Hoping the comrades of the Party will interest themselves financially, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN F. MARTIN,
LOUIS P. KUNZ,
TOBIAS M. DAVIS.
Committee of the Sixth Assembly District, S. L. P.

It was decided to endorse this appeal and publish it in the DAILY PEOPLE. A collection was taken up among the delegates and five dollars was netted, which has been turned over to poor Rubach's wife.

Rubach is well known to the comrades of Section Greater New York. For years he has been the leader in the agitation amongst the trolleymen of Brooklyn. Last year he was victimized for his work. His present illness is directly traceable to a clubbing he received during the great Brooklyn strike of '95.

All monies should be made payable to Lazarus Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, and will be promptly acknowledged in the DAILY PEOPLE.

By order General Committee, Section Greater New York.

L. ABELSON, Org.

### Rubach Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Collected at General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P. | $5.00 |
| A. B. New York | 1.00 |
| 19th A. D. Kings County | 1.00 |
| Gustave Langner, Milford, Conn. | 2.73 |
| Comrade, Somerville | 1.00 |
| 28th A. D., N. Y. | 1.25 |
| S. E. Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| Total | $13.00 |

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
2 to 6 New Reade street, New York.

### FINANCIAL REPORT.

#### Of Daily People Festival Held at Grand Central Palace, March 25, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| From sale of presents | $227.45 |
| Comrade H. Berger, souvenirs | 35.85 |
| Kangaroo | 31.53 |
| Candy stand | 28.00 |
| Sale of flowers | 84.25 |
| 35c. tickets at box office | 81.65 |
| Hat checks at 15c | 412.10 |
| From tickets sold by various organizations | 1,088.75 |
| Ads in Journal | 139.00 |
| One-half from sale of presents, June 3 (Roof garden) | 52.92 |
| Tickets for alligator | 30.25 |
| Souvenirs from H. Berger | 12.50 |
| Total Receipts | $2,224.25 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For printing | $163.97 |
| Advertisements | 25.80 |
| Hat box attendance | 24.00 |
| Bill for flowers | 30.57 |
| Dance music | 53.00 |
| Damrosch orchestra | 215.00 |
| Transportation of instruments, also baton | 34.50 |
| Moving pictures | 25.00 |
| Rice Bros., transportation of horizontal bars | 5.00 |
| Rent for hall | 250.00 |
| Decorating hall | 20.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 31.60 |
| Expenses for June 3, 1900 | 3.25 |
| Refreshments for musicians | 10.00 |
| Total Expenses | $891.69 |

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts | $2,224.25 |
| Total expenses | 891.69 |
| Balance | $1,332.56 |

The following sums of money were received from the sale of tickets from various organizations:

SECTION NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW YORK. | |
| 4th Assembly District | $18.00 |
| 6th and 10th Assembly Dist | 14.75 |
| 8th Assembly District | 16.75 |
| 9th Assembly District | 23.25 |
| 12th Assembly District | 47.75 |
| 13th Assembly District | 8.75 |
| 14th Assembly District | 66.50 |
| 15th and 17th Assembly Dist | 12.75 |
| 16th Assembly District | 140.25 |
| 18th Assembly District | 13.75 |
| 19th and 21st Assembly Dist | 30.00 |
| 20th Assembly District | 14.50 |
| 23d Assembly District | 36.00 |
| 25th Assembly District | 2.50 |
| 26th Assembly District | 23.75 |
| 28th Assembly District | 18.75 |
| 30th Assembly District | 37.25 |
| 32d and 33d Assembly Dist | 140.00 |
| 34th and 35th Assembly Dist | 54.75 |
| Italian Branch No. 1 | 4.25 |
| Scandinavian Section Branch 1 | 21.25 |
| Ladies' Auxiliary | 7.75 |
| Bakers' L. A. 84, S. T. & L. A. | 6.25 |
| Swedish Machinists L. A. 98 | 13.75 |
| Tailors' Progr've Union No. 11 | 17.50 |
| Young Socialist Propogandists | 4.00 |
| Alvan S. Brown | 2.25 |
| Scandinavian Sect., Branch 2 | 11.50 |
| BROOKLYN. | |
| 4th Assembly District | $2.50 |
| 5th Assembly District | 16.75 |
| 6th Assembly District | 13.25 |
| 7th Assembly District | 13.25 |
| 10th Assembly District | 12.75 |
| 12th Assembly District | 1.00 |
| 13th and 14th Assembly Dist | 6.00 |
| 16th and 18th Assembly Dist | 23.25 |
| 19th Assembly District | .50 |
| 20th Assembly District | 10.00 |
| 21st Assembly District | |
| Branch 1 | 2.25 |
| Branch 2 | 5.00 |
| B. Goldberg, Brooklyn | 1.50 |
| OTHER SECTIONS: | |
| Section Hudson County, New Jersey | 15.00 |
| Section Pasaic County, New Jersey | 5.50 |
| Section Yonkers, New York | 18.25 |
| Section Richmond County, New York | 14.00 |
| Section Essex County, New Jersey | 37.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Daily People Office | 13.50 |
| Abend Blatt Office | 12.00 |
| Labor News Co. | 3.00 |
| Excelsior Literary Soc'y, New York | 22.50 |
| Machinists L.A.274, S.T.&L.A. | 14.75 |
| Lithographers L. A. 170, S. T. & L. A. | 14.25 |
| Danish People Club | 2.80 |
| Total | $1,088.75 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tickets printed | | 12,000 |
| Sold | 4,681 | |
| Returned | 6,244 | |
| Outstanding | 1,075 | |
| Total | | 12,000 |

Audited and found correct, December 28, 1900.

H. EHRENPREIS,
J. SEIDEL,
Auditing committee of Section New York Socialist Labor Party.

### Donations to the Daily People.

(Week ending January 19.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $3,012.35 |
| San Antonio, Tex.; Bowers 25c.; Federolf 25c.; Pollard 50c.; Leitner 50c. | 1.50 |
| Schenectady, N. Y.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; E. L. Lake 50c.; Weinberger 50c.; Clubs 1 to 4, 50c. each, $2 | 3.50 |
| Tacoma, Wash.; Spencer, 25c.; Hoag 50c.; Anderson 25c.; Ryan 25c.; Jorgensen 25c. | 1.50 |
| Collinwood, Ohio,; Matthews, $1 | 1.00 |
| Milwaukee, Wis., Schuster $2.50; Vierthaler $5; Fuhs $; $1; Schable 50c.; Kloth $1; Schmidt 50c.; Rubringer 60 c.; Wilke $1 | 12.10 |
| New York, 9th A. D.; Thibault $3 | 3.00 |
| 14th A. D., M. Kleinberger $1; J. Kleinberger, 50c.; Steinberts $1.50; Vogt $1.50 | 4.50 |
| 19th and 21st A. D., Mahland $1; Mittleberg $1; Eller $1; Brandes $1; Ortlieb $1; Douai $1; Rasmussen 50c.; J. W. G. $1; Weiman $1; Koehl $1; Burode $1; Rohde $2 | 12.50 |
| 23rd A. D., Larson $1; Westerberg, $1; Plamondon $1; Koffman $1; Pollock $1; Rubin $1 | 6.00 |
| 34th and 35 A. D., Grimberger 75c.; Hermansen 50c.; Kinneally 50c.; Hodes 25c.; Crawford 50c.; Orange 25c. | 2.75 |
| Brooklyn, 7th A. D., Rasmussen $1; Walsh $1; Demuth $1; Oehlecker $1.50; Murphy $1.50 | 6.00 |
| 10th A. D., Schwartz $1 | 1.00 |
| 13th and 14th A. D., Bookman 50c.; Christiansen 25c.; Kuck 25c. | 1.00 |
| 20th A. D., Reuter $1; Cash 50c. | 1.50 |
| Total | $3,070.20 |

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

## DISTRICT ALLIANCE 49.

### An Interesting Account of the Last Regular Meeting.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Sunday afternoon, January 20. with the District Master Workman Charles Rathokpf in the chair.

Credentials were received from the Blank Book Workers, L. A. 215, for Oscar Buechter, from Goodyear Turn & Welt Shoemakers, L. A. 2394, for Daniel Hogan, and from Daily People Alliance, . A. 1, for Fred Loehr. There being no objection, the delegates were seated.

Reports of officers:

District Secretary reported that mass meetings of engineers, hotel waiters, and electrical workers had been held and the prospects are that three Local Alliances will be formed. During the coming week mass metings of longshoremen will be held in New York and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, January 23, at 3 o'clock and on the same evening at 8 o'clock. The New York meeting will be held on Friday afternoon, January 25, at 3 o'clock and the same evening at 8 o'clock Comrades Keep and Hickey will address both metings. All Locals are requested to get the letterhead of the Alliance. Price of same, $3 per 1,000 and $1.50 for 500.

Report received.

The retiring D. M. W., Charles Rathkopf then installed the following officers for the coming year:

District Master Workman—August Gilhaus of L. A. 274, New York Machinists.

District Worthy Foreman—Joseph S Krinks, of L. A. 1028, Musical Protective Alliance.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. L. Brower, of L. A. 2394, G. T. & W. Shoeworkers.

Auditor—John Martin, of L. A. 252 Mixed Alliance.

Sergeant at Arms, Louis Rasmussen of L. A. 274, N. Y. Machinists.

Comrade Rathkoff, in an address reviewed the work of the district for the past year. He touched on the shoeworkers' strike of Sing Sing, the action of the I. A. M. during the machinists' trouble; the cigarmakers' strikes, the silk weavers' strike, and the folly of the co-operation idea, as instanced in the case of the stone masons whose organization withdrew from this district to open a co-operative shop, and very shortly after disbanded. Comrade Rathkoff also urged the delegates to be more prompt in their attendance at the district meetings for the coming year, and closed his remarks by a strong appeal to the delegates to urge their membership to push the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The organization committee reported that at the mass meeting of the engineers a Kangaroo put in appearance and wanted a debate to be held with a member of the "Volkszeitung" crowd on the merits of the Alliance. This was accepted, and the debate will be held on Thursday evening, January 24 at 5 Boerum street, Brooklyn. Comrade Keep will represent the Alliance.

Auditing Committe reported that they had not yet completed their work, but would submit final report at next meeting. Committee in charge of DAILY PEOPLE festval tickets reported that so far they had turned over $27. All locals still holding tickets are requested to make settlement.

The following standing committees were elected for the year:

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Rathkoff of L. A. 298; Somers of L. A. 215; Rasmussen of L. A. 274; Seitel of L. A. 252; Beidler of L. A. 215.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

Person of L. A. 98; Hogan of L. A. 2,894; Rheinfelt of L. A. 19.

Reports of Locals—L. A. 19 extended an invitation to the delegates to attend their banner presentation and reception on February 13, 1901. Comrade De Leon will make the presentation speech. L. A. 14 extended an invitation to their entertainment and reception on February 2. Also requested a speaker for this occasion.

L. A. 170 reported that they held a well-attended meeting, and decided to meet hereafter in the DAILY PEOPLE building on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Will hold a smoker some time in March.

L. A. 215 reported the death of Comrade Chris Krauss. Meetings now held in DAILY PEOPLE building are well attended. Will hold a smoker some time in April.

L. A. 2394 reported they will celebrate their 11th anniversary on March 27. That J. T. Cousins, shoe manufacturers, non-union shop, had reduced their help 20 per cent.

L. A.s 1, 84, 98, 252, 298 and 1563 reported progress.

L. A.'s 68, 83, 144, 324, 1,028 and Section New York were absent.

All Locals are urged to send in the quarterly reports for September 30, 1900. All who fail to do so by the next meeting of this District, will stand suspended.

Organizing Committee was instructed to call a meeting of L. A. 42 of Yonkers on Saturday, January 26, at rooms of Section Yonkers, at 11 Warburton ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.

A Select List of

## Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.
ery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:
- The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth ........ $1.00
- Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison ........ .10

Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:
- The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895 ........ .10

Bax, Ernest Belfort:
- The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
- The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
- Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth ........ 1.00
- History of the Paris Commune........

Bax and Morris:
- Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth ........ 1.00

Bebel, August:
- Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth ........ .50
- Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper ........ .25

Connolly, James:
- Erin's Hope: The End and the Means ........ .05

De Leon, Daniel:
- What Means This Strike? ........ .05
- Reform or Revolution ........
- The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman ........ .05

Engels, Frederick:
- The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science ........ .05
- The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth........ 1.00
- The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25

Engels and Marx:
- The Manifesto of the Communist Party ........ .10

Ely, Richard T., Prof.:
- French and German Socialism.. .25

Gronlund, Lawrence:
- The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth ........ 1.00
- The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper ........
- Socialism vs. Tax Reform........

Hazell, A. P.: The
- The Exploitation of Labor ........

Hickey, Thos A.:
- The Bull Pen ........
- Tragic Pages ........

Hyndman, H. M.:
- Economics of Socialism. Cloth..
- Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth........
- Socialism and Slavery ........
- Marx's Theory of Value ........

Hyndman and Morris:
- A Summary of the Principles of Socialism ........

Joynes, J. L.:
- The Socialist Catechism ........

Kautsky, Karl:
- The Working Class ........
- The Capitalist Class ........
- The Class Struggle ........
- The Socialist Republic ........

Lafargue, Paul:
- The Evoltion of Property. Cloth
- The Right to be Lazy ........

Lasalle, Ferdinand:
- The Workinman's Program ........
- What is Capital? ........

Liebknecht, Wilhelm:
- Socialism: What it is and What Seeks to Accomplish ........
- No Compromise ........

Lissagaray:
- History of the Paris Commune. Cloth ........

Marx, Karl:
- Discourse on Free Trade ........
- Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Cloth ........
- Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon ........
- The Civil War in France; Manifesto on the Paris Commune..
- Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century ........
- The Poverty of Philosophy, a reply to Proudhon's "Philosophy Poverty" Cloth........
- Life of Lord Palmerston ........

Marx and Engels:
- Manifesto of the Communist Party ........

McClure, William Scholl:
- Socialism ........

Morgan, Lewis H.:
- Ancient Society ........

Plechanoff, George:
- Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth

Quelch and Wright:
- Socialism and the Single Tax. A Debate ........

Quelch, H.:
- Economics of Labor ........

Sanial, Lucien:
- The Socialist Almanac ........
- Taxation ........
- The New Trusts, Foreign Commerce of the United States, German Trade Unionism ........

Widdup, J. R.:
- The Meaning of Socialism ........

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade St., New York.